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STEAM TO HARLEM.

The Projects for Rapid Communication by Rail.

The "Central Underground," "Arcade," and Other Plans.

FEATURES AND MERITS OF EACH.

Condition and Prospects of the Various Schemes Proposed.

Probable Action of the Next Legislature.

For nearly ten years the citizens of New-York have been hoping and praying that our capitalists and business men would adopt and carry out some kind of a scheme or plan whereby a more rapid transit could be secured between the lower and upper end of the City than is afforded by the present inconvenient, over-crowded, dirty and slow horse railroad accommodations. They have heard during this time of all sorts of projects for steam railroads, elevated and underground; have seen bills without number urged before the Legislature at Albany; have rejoiced at the passage of two or three of these bills, and listened with delight to the promises of the corporators that something would be speedily done for their relief. And yet after all that has been said, and hoped for and promised, nothing whatever has been done, and New-York is to-day without steam transit of any kind, and with no more immediate prospect of getting it than she had ten years ago. Meantime she is losing every year thousands of her best citizens and millions of capital that are actually driven from her borders over into Jersey or to Long Island for want of these very facilities of communication that ought to have been furnished years ago. A man whose business is below Canal-street can live in Newark and get to his residence quicker, and ten times more comfortably, than he can get to Fortieth street; and, with our present accommodations for street travel, the wonder is, not that so many leave the City and seek a residence in New-Jersey, but that more do not follow their example.

The first charter for an underground railroad in this City that succeeded in passing the Legislature, was that of the Manhattan Railroad Company, which proposed to build a tunnel road from the Battery to Harlem, the route being through Broadway and Fifth-avenue. The bill granting this charter was vetoed by Governor FENTON, as was generally understood at the time, through the influence of A. T. STEWART, who has uniformly and very earnestly opposed any road in Broadway, either underground, or elevated, or surface. Had that bill been signed, New-Yorkers would, probably ere this, have been able to travel by steam cars from the Battery to Central Park in less time than it now takes them to go one quarter of that distance. It is generally believed that the route selected for the Manhattan Road was the only true route for an underground railroad—being as nearly as possible along the ridge or back-bone of the City—and that if any subterranean road is ever built it will have to take substantially that course.

THE CENTRAL UNDERGROUND ROAD.

Since the veto of this road by Governor FENTON a great number of projects for steam railroads through the City have been submitted to the Legislature, and last Winter there were no less than seven bills for elevated and underground roads that competed with each other for a charter. What with their lack of ready money to purchase votes, (for nothing could go through the last Legislature without money,) their rivalries among themselves, and the combined opposition which they all encountered from the owners of the horse railroads, they all fell to the ground with the exception of what is called the "Central Underground Road." This road had secured a charter from the previous Legislature (1868) which required them to do a certain amount of work toward its construction within one year. They failed to comply with this provision of their charter and applied to the last Legislature to have the charter renewed, with certain modifications in the route, which they claimed had been found necessary to the success of the undertaking. A new charter was granted with the required modifications, and the bill was signed by Governor HOFFMAN. Nearly six months have elapsed since the adjournment of the Legislature, and the first practical step toward the construction of the "Central Underground Railroad" yet remains to be taken. Periodically some of the leading directors of the road announce to the public, as they did under their old charter last year, that something is going to be done right away, and this is the last that the public hears of the enterprise until the time for the next announcement comes round. Their last announcement, made a week or so ago, was that their engineers were engaged in perfecting plans preparatory to a speedy beginning of the work. It is not strange that the impatient public, so often deceived, has at length lost confidence in any announcement they may make and pays no attention to it. They hawked their charter of 1868 all over Europe without finding a purchaser, although they told the public through the Press that English capital was forthcoming to build the road, and that the engineer was already on his way here. Having, as is generally reported, made a good thing out of Harlem and Westchester real estate speculations through these false statements, they subsided until Fall, when they came before the public with a memorial indicating that they not only were not prepared to comply with their charter, but had not even settled upon any definite plan or route for their road. Their application for a new charter with modifications proved that their previous assurances to the public were all gammon. And now the question is, What are they going to do under their new charter? Was the present charter like the first one, obtained to sell to the highest bidder, or is it the intention to build or attempt to build the road? While it may not be true, as stated recently in one of the City newspapers, that the respectable corporators named in the charter of the "Central Underground Railroad" are "dummies," yet there is no evidence before the public that the managing directors of the concern seriously contemplated building the road, or that any money has been actually raised for the purpose.

They are reported to have spent $100,000 cash in getting the charter through the Legislature, besides pledging stock to the amount of $400,000 more. Some of the corporators are dissatisfied with the management of the whole affair thus far; others believe that the route laid down in the charter is not a practicable or feasible route for an underground railroad, and none of them can give any trustworthy assurance that the money required to build the road is likely to be raised either in this country or Europe.

The route of the road, should it ever be built, is according to the present charter as follows:

ROUTE OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

"Commencing at a point on the easterly line of Broadway, in the City Hall Park, thence easterly and underground, passing in front of the old City Hall, and thence to Centre-street; thence under and across said Centre-street to City Hall-place; thence through said City Hall-place by open cut or tunnel to Pearl-street; thence in like manner across said Pearl-street northeasterly in a curved line to or near Mulberry-street at a point in said street between Bayard and Park streets; thence northerly through said Mulberry-street by tunnel or east or west thereof in the same general direction by open cut to Bleecker-street; thence northerly under and across said Bleecker-street in a straight line, as near as practicable, by tunnel or open cut to Lafayette-place; thence northerly under said Lafayette-place to Astor-place; thence under and across said Astor-place and Eighth-street to the northerly side of said Eighth-street; thence across the block between said Eighth-street and Ninth-street, and easterly of St. Ann's Church on said Eighth-street to Fourth-avenue; thence northerly under the said Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; thence under and across said Fourteenth-street and said Fourth-avenue to Union-square; thence northerly under said Union-square to Seventeenth-street, and thence under and across said Seventeenth-street, and thence to Twenty-third-street, either through the blocks between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, as near as practicable, in a direct line by tunnel, or open cut, or through Madison-avenue, as it may hereafter be extended southerly, or to a point where the centre line of Madison-avenue, if projected southerly in a direct line, would intersect the centre line of Broadway; thence northerly under the said Madison-avenue as it would be if projected southerly; thence under Madison-square or Madison-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street; thence northerly under and across said Twenty-sixth-street to Madison-avenue; thence under said Madison-avenue, as now open to Eighty-sixth-street; thence under said Madison-avenue as declared by chapter 403 of the laws of the State of New-York of 1867, to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; thence northeasterly, continuing the same line to the Harlem River; thence easterly and westerly along said Harlem River and connecting with the Harlem Bridge at the terminus of Third-avenue."

Portions of the road are authorized to be built through a channel instead of underground; and above Ninety-ninth-street they may make it an elevated road, if tunneling should prove impracticable or undesirable.

PRESENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR STEAM TRANSIT IN NEW-YORK.

This is the only charter in existence for steam transit of any kind between the lower and upper ends of New-York, with the exception of the elevated railway in Greenwich-street, which, even if it should prove successful, (which is yet to be seen,) will not afford all the accommodation required.

Assuming, therefore, that the "Central Underground" is not likely to be built, what are the present prospects of New-York for attaining that which her people so much need—steam communication between the Battery and Harlem River?

THE ARCADE RAILWAY.

There will doubtless be a multitude of projects before the next Legislature, as there was before the last, for supplying this great want of our City, but what are to be their merits and what their chances of success? The plan known as the "Arcade Railway" has been before the last two Legislatures, and, although it was generally denounced at first as "visionary," there is no concealing the fact that it has constantly grown in popular favor, and to-day commands a larger share of public confidence than any other scheme for an underground railroad in this City ever offered to the public. Its entire practicability is vouched for, after full examination, by the first engineers in the country, including Hon. WM. J. MCALPINE, General E. L. VIELE, General C. B. STUART, General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, General J. F. QUINBY, and many others. It has received the indorsement of the New-York Produce Exchange, of the American Institute, and of a large proportion of the leading merchants and capitalists of this City—men like PETER COOPER, H. B. CLAFLIN, GEORGE OPDYKE, E. S. BROWN, W. T. COLEMAN and others of this class. It is, moreover, an American invention—entirely unlike any English or other foreign underground roads—and could readily command American capital to build it, which no other scheme for an underground road in this City has hitherto been able to do. On its first introduction to the Legislature in 1868, its popularity with the members was such that it passed the Assembly unanimously, on its merits alone without the aid of money, and only failed in the Senate by one vote. Last Winter it was not pressed to a vote, owing, among other causes, to the venality that prevailed in that body, but the proposed route of the road was kept clear from infringement by any rival project. There is no doubt that it is to be the leading one among the City railroad bills that will come before the next Legislature, and, in that view, a brief description of the plan of the road may not be unacceptable to our readers at this time.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCADE RAILROAD.

This is an under-surface railway, which contemplates the use of the entire width of the streets and avenues under which it passes, exclusive of the five feet of area allotted to each building, thus securing one desideratum—capacity. A mere tunnel could not do this. The excavation being made to the line of areas, the sidewalks and roadway are replaced on groined arches of solid masonry, springing from heavy iron columns, which rest upon secure foundations, the masonry of the arches being rendered water tight by an impervious asphaltum coating. Upon this is formed a road-bed of dry sand, rammed and rounded to receive a pavement which will never be disturbed for any purpose whatever, until it requires to be renewed when entirely worn out. The water pipes, gas pipes, sewers, telegraph wires, hydrants, lamp posts and all other matters of public necessity connected with street thoroughfares, are provided for in the design in a more complete, convenient, accessible and systematic manner than they are at present arranged, and the Broadway which, step by step, is thus renovated and restored to the City, relieved of many incumbrances, and of more than half the present crush of travel, both in vehicles and pedestrians, will exceed in beauty and completeness any commercial avenue of the world—the value of property enhanced, and the facilities of business increased to an extent which cannot be attained by any other conceivable process. The whole length of the Arcade thus constructed is lighted and ventilated from the open area adjoining the buildings, by means of which, also, free and ready ingress and egress is afforded to the Arcade at all points of the route, thus securing the essential condition, convenience. Many of the finest buildings on Broadway, that on southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, for instance, have been constructed on this plan, to secure light to the basements; at the same time adding materially to the appearance of the sidewalk. The sidewalks of the Arcade correspond with the sidewalks of the streets, and under the street are laid four lines of railway, two for rapid transit, and two for way passengers, thus securing capacity and rapidity. The road bed being solid, and each track appropriated for specific uses, and entirely unobstructed, secures the important condition of safety. Having thus fulfilled the four imperious conditions required, let us examine what other results are attained.

The lower or basement stories of the buildings along the route are opened upon a broad, well-lighted street, and can be used for all the purposes to which the first floor is adapted, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, making, therefore, just as many new places of business as there are buildings along the line. At each street crossing vaulted transepts are constructed, which, while increasing the facilities of ventilation, add so much new space for commercial storage, markets, or other purposes, and where the route adjoins a public square, the whole of the line for that extent can be used in like manner. The cars being always under a covered way are never exposed to the weather, and can be constructed upon principles of thorough ventilation. They will never be either as cold in Winter or as hot in Summer as the cars on surface railways, and for that reason will be largely conducive of public health. They need never be crowded, for there is no limit to the power of locomotion or the number of cars. In the work of construction the foundations of the houses are not approached and will not be disturbed. Whenever any portion of the coal vaults are taken, additional room of equal value and capacity will be constructed at the expense of the Company, beneath the lower sidewalks. The surface water would descend to the sewers through the hollow iron columns of the Arcade. The columns under the roadway are twenty-two feet apart; those under the sidewalk are eleven feet apart, and this portion being thus more compact, forms, as it were, a buttress for the main arch of the surface of the roadway. The telegraph wires, and a pneumatic tube for postal purposes, as well as the sewers, gas and water pipes, may all be so arranged as to be always accessible at any point without the necessity of removing any material, which forms at present so large an item of expense in all repairs to these conduits. The open areaways, with the addition of dead lights in the sidewalks, (if necessary,) would afford perfect daylight to the street and stores below. The routes selected for the road are the line of Broadway from the Battery to its intersection with Ninth-avenue, thence to the Hudson River; also branching at Union-square, and following the line of Fourth-avenue to the Harlem River. It is conceived that this last connection, which in consequence of the great width of the Fourth-avenue will allow in that avenue six tracks, will provide for the conveying of all the great northerly and easterly routes of railway into one great central depot, which, in connection at no distant day with a viaduct over the Hudson at Fourteenth-street, will constitute a point from which will radiate all the lines of railway travel which concentrate here from the North, South, East and West. The excavation and construction may be begun and carried on at many points along the route at the same time. Temporary and movable bridges will prevent any obstruction to travel during the progress of the work.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THE ARCADE.

All who have thoroughly investigated know that substantially the line of Broadway is in all respects the most desirable route for an underground railway, and while any of the other plans proposed, having only two tracks for through travel, would fail to relieve Broadway, and must from their construction injure property more or less along the line, the Arcade would, on the contrary, add largely to its value. Its present great value consists mainly in the large number of persons who pass up and down this thoroughfare, and take occasion to deal in the articles kept for sale; and as you increase or decrease the facilities and inducements for such travel, you increase or decrease the value of property along this line.

The expense of conveying goods by present means through this main channel of trade is immense, (frequently costing more from Thirtieth street to the Battery than from Albany to Thirtieth-street, or even, at times, from Buffalo,) and to the extent that the Arcade would lessen the cost and inconvenience of conveying merchandise to and fro, it would add to the value of property on the line. The Arcade plan duplicates Broadway, and by devoting each street to specific uses, more than double its capacity. The sidewalks would be the same width of those above, and being protected from the elements, would a large portion of the time be more pleasant. The forty million of way-passengers accommodated yearly would be so many additional customers to the street. After 8 o'clock P. M., at which time the through travel would be mainly over, two tracks could be devoted to freight and express. Whenever needed, excavations under the cross-streets (the roadway being sustained the same as on the main line) would afford spacious depots, so that goods could virtually be delivered to and taken from every block along the great artery of trade from Thirtieth-street to the Battery at but trifling additional cost.

Passengers also, could be as easily put down at the Astor House, or elsewhere, on the way to the Battery, as now at Thirtieth-street. The depth of the excavation would be fifteen feet, and the five feet of open area adjoining the building, (excepting entrances to the street floor,) with three feet of bull's eyes in the sidewalk, would afford sixteen feet of lighting space, making the lower street as light as day. Thus, the owners of property on the line of the road would have, in place of the present dark cellars, basement stores fronting on a pleasant sidewalk, with facilities for delivering goods at their very doors.

For these and other reasons it is claimed that the construction of the Arcade would add a very large percentage to the value of the property on Broadway, whereas should it be constructed on streets parallel to Broadway, it would, by its superior advantages and attractions, divert a large amount of travel and trade from this thoroughfare, and thus greatly depreciate property on what is now and always should be the principal channel of trade and traffic.

INDORSEMENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

A Committee of the American Institute, appointed to examine the plan of the Arcade Road, unanimously reported in its favor, and thus sum up its advantages:

"Having four tracks, it affords rapid transportation for both freight and passengers, with full accommodation for the way travel, thus completely relieving Broadway, an advantage not even claimed for any other plan. It combines the advantages of both the tunnel and elevated ways, and avoids the disadvantages of each, being strong and safe, and admitting of rapid speed, and at the same time being airy, light and pleasant for travel. That access to and exit from the road, and to and from the cars, will be more easy, and attended with far less difficulty than at the present time, to and from the street cars or omnibuses. The surface roadway will be greatly improved both in appearance and utility, and there will be comparatively no dust in dry and no mud in wet weather. All surface waters would be conducted to the sewers through the hollow columns of the arcade. Pedestrians will find the sidewalks less crowded, and the lower one will be sheltered from the storms of Winter and the sun in Summer. Being thus free from the snow and rain, dust and heat, it will become a safe and pleasant promenade. The water and gas mains being so easily accessible, can be repaired, and the distributing pipes connected without disturbing the streets. The sewerage of the City will be greatly improved, and can be opened and repaired with facility and without any inconvenience. The whole work is to be accomplished without requiring any sacrifices at the hands of property owners, and without the expense of a dollar to this over-taxed City. That the property on the street will be improved in value to more than the cost of the road, an additional basement story being added to each building, and that story being rendered the most valuable on account of the facility with which goods can be delivered to and taken from it. The rent of the basement stores thus created would, at the moderate estimate of $2,000 rent per annum, over the worth of the present cellars, yield the property owners more than $3,000,000 per year—an amount sufficient to pay, in a short time, the entire cost of the road. That it will be of great benefit to the interior of the State, inasmuch as nearly all the imported goods pass through the city, and the cost of freight and the cost of transacting the business are added to the original cost of the goods, and the consumers pay not only this added cost, but a profit thereon. While it provides the most abundant means for rapid transit and relief of the streets, it does not block up any part of the City, but on the contrary, adds enormously to the available street space—in short, adds to the City an immense avenue, which is to traverse the heart of the Metropolis, increasing its wonderful attractions, augmenting the value of its property, and giving to the people the great boon of sure, rapid and cheap communication. Instead of being offensive to the eye and disfiguring the street as some of the other systems inevitably must, it will, from its open construction, be an ornament to the City, forming an elegant Arcade, surpassing any other street in the world for the magnificence of its design and the utility of its arrangement."

The public will await anxiously the perfection of some scheme by which rapid transit through the City may be accomplished, and if either of the above-mentioned, or any other, proves successful, the people will be grateful.

New Gold Mines in the Coast Range.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 7.

Reports are published of the discovery of placer diggings and gold quartz in the coast range near San Diego and San Bernardino respectively. The "prospects" are said to be very favorable for wages for a limited number of people, and there is no reason to expect more than this. There have been frequent discoveries of gold and silver in the coast range, from the neighborhood of San Francisco, midway of the State, to points on the lower coast three hundred miles south. As early as 1812 a lot of 20 ounces of gold was forwarded to the Philadelphia Mint from the placers of San Francisquito, about thirty-five miles northwest from Los Angeles. These diggings were worked until 1846, yielding $6,000 or $8,000 a year to the labor of a few Mexicans. In 1848, before the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada, several other finds of gold and silver were reported, some of which were located near Oakland and San Jose. Frequently during the twenty years since then small quantities of gold have been found in the coast range, but the deposits, chiefly on the Southern coast, have been limited, and were worked by a few men for only a short time. The geology of the range is not favorable to the existence of extensive gold deposits, and this circumstance may be considered a fortunate one for the permanent welfare of that portion of the State.

SHIPBUILDING ABROAD.

Activity on the Clyde—Magnificent Steamships Building—New Vessels for the Great American Lines—Popularity of Compound Engines—The Composite Clippers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1869.

To one whose pursuits or inclinations lead him to cultivate an interest in the progress of marine architecture, there can be no more attractive and instructive excursion than a journey through the extensive and busy shipyards and foundries that have made the Clyde so renowned in the shipbuilding transactions of our day. An American visitor is very likely to look upon the busy scenes which here surround him with a decided feeling of regret that their like does not exist on his own side of the Atlantic, and that all the majestic steamers and beautiful clippers that are here growing into life are preparing to reap honor and profit for the merchants and mariners of other lands than his. Yet, if he is a catholic lover of the sea and ships, he cannot withhold his admiration of the perfect workmanship and faultless form of the building vessels, and he will find it difficult to resist the conviction that in the work of fashioning iron into ships the artisans of Glasgow lead the world. The Clyde builders completed, in 1868, 227 vessels, measuring 175,000 tons; in the six months ending June, 1869, 104 vessels, of 98,393 tons, and in the month of July nineteen vessels, of 20,133 tons. They have now on the stocks eighty vessels, measuring over 70,000 tons, and have orders in hand for a large number which are not commenced. This shows an active and extensive industry in shipbuilding, which is not equaled in any other shipbuilding district in Great Britain.

THE "CITY OF BRUSSELS" AND THE "ITALY."

Many of the vessels that are near completion are steamers of unusual size and power. The *City of Brussels*, for the Inman line, is a magnificent ship, 405 feet long, with 40 feet beam, and with very sharp lines forward and aft. Her builders and owners expect great speed from this superb vessel. Eighteen knots is spoken of as her probable speed upon her trial trip, and a gain of twelve hours over the best passages of the *City of Paris*, *Russia* and *Scotia* is confidently looked for. Her appearance certainly justifies these sanguine expectations; she is the very picture of a racer, long and lean and with great propelling power. The *City of Brussels* is the longest merchant steamer ever launched upon the Clyde. But this distinction she will not long enjoy, as the *Italy*, building for the National Steamship Company of Liverpool, and intended for their New-York line, is twenty-five feet longer than the *Brussels*, and will be the largest steamer—with the exception of the *Great Eastern*—that ever started across the Atlantic. The *Italy* is really a huge vessel. Her length, as above stated, is 430 feet; her beam 42 feet. Her model approaches the favorite American type—flat floor carried well forward and aft, sharp ends and straight stem, without cutwater or bowsprit. She is to have a flush deck fore and aft, after the fashion of CAIRD's German steamers, and will be propelled by a pair of JOHN ELDER & Co.'s compound engines, capable of driving her twelve knots per hour, on a consumption of fifty tons of coal per day. The cargo capacity of the *Italy* will be enormous. I believe that I am within the mark in reckoning it at 7,000 tons.

OTHER STEAMERS FOR THE AMERICAN TRADE.

Four other steamers are building for the New-York trade; the *Algeria* and *Abyssinia*, of 3,000 tons, building by THOMSON & Co. for the Cunard Company, and the *Anglia* and *Australia* for the Anchor line from this port. The new Cunarders are to be very like the *Russia*, but with spar or flush decks, which is an improvement on the present deck-plans of the Cunard fleet. The Anchor-line ships are larger than any now in that service, and promise to be excellent and reliable vessels. CAIRD & Co., at Greenock, have just completed the *Frankfort* for the North German Lloyd, and have another ship for them in hand. Both steamers are for the Baltimore or New-Orleans line of the North German Lloyd. The Clyde district is thus providing eight new steamers for the United States trade. The aggregate tonnage of the eight is not far from 21,000 tons, making up a fleet equal to a first-class weekly line between New-York and Europe, built here in a single season. In addition to the above-named steamers for the New-York trade, several large ships are building for the Peninsular and Oriental and Royal Mail, and other companies. The Pacific Steamship Company, (British,) have a splendid ship, the *Cordillera*, just finished. She is the last of four 3,000-ton ships built this year by JOHN ELDER & Co., for the Liverpool and Valparaiso trade.

WORK IN DIFFERENT YARDS.

The great prosperity of the shipbuilding trade of the Clyde is due to the fact that, in addition to cheap iron and coal, (though not as cheap as on the Tyne,) the district has a very large supply of skilled labor. In this respect it is better off than the east coast; and although wages are about the same as on the east coast, and may in some cases be a little higher, the men get through with more work, and thus counteract the moderate advantage in the cost of material and fuel, which the east coast enjoys. Still there is a keener competition for contracts and a lowering of prices since the Tyne works have been enlarged and improved, and now many of the old Clyde builders decline to take contracts at the prices which younger and more active firms are ready to accept. Messrs. ROBERT NAPIER & SONS are almost out of the business of building merchant steamers, and have built none that are worthy of note since the *Ville de Paris* and *Pereire*. They are just now busily employed in completing the large iron-clads *Audacious* and *Invincible* for the Royal Navy. These powerful ships are double screws, of 3,800 tons and 800-horse power, with casemate batteries protected by eight-inch armor plates. The work upon both ships is creditable to the old and eminent firm who have the job in hand. DAVID TOD, successor to TOD & MCGREGOR, builds few ships besides those that go into the Inman line; and THOMSON & Co. depend mainly upon Messrs. BURNS & MCIVOR.

COMPOUND ENGINES.

The most active and enterprising Clyde shipbuilders of the present time are Messrs. JOHN ELDER & Co., of Govan, near Glasgow, and Messrs. CAIRD & Co., at Greenock. ELDER & Co. have attained great celebrity as builders of compound engines, that is, of engines working their steam at both high and low pressure. The saving in fuel is said to be thirty-three per cent. in favor of this engine over the most approved types of engines working at low pressure. The Pacific Company, trading to and on the west coast of South America, have given ELDER's engines a very thorough trial, and with great success. The Company's large new screw steamers of 3,000 tons, with full cargoes on board, keep up an average speed of eleven knots throughout the voyage from Liverpool to Valparaiso, on an average of thirty-five tons of coal per day. The ships are larger than the *Russia* or *City of Paris*, and will stow as much cargo as those two ships combined. Compound engines are now all the fashion here and in England, and most of the builders here and on the Tyne are favoring their adoption in all classes of steam vessels. The leading steamship companies of the Kingdom are ordering them for their new ships, and in some cases are placing them in old ships in the place of engines of the old types. ELDER has for many years been such an ardent advocate of the compound engine, and has done so much to perfect it, that he is to a large extent identified with its success, and is now benefiting largely by his early adherence. His firm have orders in hand for sixteen steamers, and are at work upon eight, one of which is the colossal ship *Italy*, already mentioned. And there is the Royal Mail ship *Elbe*, 3,000 tons, for the West India line from Southampton. ELDER & Co.'s works at Govan are new, and have all the latest improvements. Their yards, buildings and docks cover seventy-seven acres of ground, and are designed to be more complete than those of any of his neighbors. His large machine shop in Glasgow is still fully occupied, but the work is shortly to be transferred to the new premises. In their two establishments the firm employ about 4,000 men.

THE OLDEST WORKS.

CAIRD'S works at Greenock, though less extensive than ELDER'S, are very complete and have turned out an immense deal of work. Since 1860 CAIRD & Co. have built twenty-two large steamships for the American trade, all—except one Cunarder—being for the North German, Lloyd's and Hamburg and New-York Company. The tonnage of this great steam fleet cannot be much under 55,000 tons. The speed and quality of the ships of the Bremen and Hamburg lines are too well known in New-York to need mention here. The oldest builder on the Clyde is Mr. STEEL, of Greenock, who made his mark years ago by building a very superior class of wooden sailing ships. He also built several of the early Cunard steamers. He has lately increased his reputation by building several of the fleetest composite clippers in the China trade. Mr. STEEL'S probity is as proverbial as his skill. It is said of him that a merchant has only to name the dimensions, the trade for which he needs a ship, and agree with Mr. STEEL for the price, to receive at the appointed time the ship, with everything about her up to the highest standard of excellence.

THE COMPOSITE CLIPPERS.

The composite clippers, which are in such high favor with the London merchants in the China trade, are built of iron and wood. The frames are of iron, and the outside planking is of wood, which is screwed on the iron framing with composition screw bolts. Great care is taken to give the skeleton of the ship great strength by means of fore and aft keelsons and stringers and diagonal iron braces, it being the rule with the best builders of composite ships to build them as strong, minus the outside plating, as a complete iron ship, plating included. The oak planking then becomes simply a covering to keep the water out. It is claimed for the composite ships that they sail faster, especially on the return voyage from China, when high speed is in most request, and when the increasing foulness of an iron ship's bottom is apt to reduce the speed of a ship plated with iron. The use of the composite ship is almost exclusively confined to the tea trade, and it is not likely that this system of building will be as extensively practiced a few years hence, as it is at the present day. If the Suez Canal is a success steam will soon entirely supersede sails in both the China and India trade, and for steam-propelled vessels iron is preferred. The cost of a composite ship, including her metal sheathing over the wood bottom, is about £2 sterling per ton higher than the price of an iron-plated ship. Messrs. CONNELL & Co., who have also acquired a high reputation for building fast clippers, are at present building three composite ships for the China trade. One of them is a very beautiful craft, of same model as the famous *Spindrift*, the winner of the last clipper race home from China. The dimensions of the new ship are, length 190 feet, beam 32, and 20 feet hold. It will be noted that the length is greater in proportion to the beam than is usual in the United States; though in this instance the disparity is not carried to the extreme limits which are fast coming into favor among British shipowners. Steamships of ten and even twelve times their breadth of beam, are now coming into use, and many that are running are doing remarkably well in speed, and carrying very large cargoes on moderate running expenses. Great length certainly gives a builder the opportunity of combining a long full section for stowage with good ends for the easy passage of his vessel through the water; and if the hull can be made sufficiently strong, and the vessel behaves well at sea, there would seem to be no reason why the long, narrow model should not be generally adopted. Several Liverpool steamers have certainly been improved in seaworthy qualities, as well as in capacity and speed, without any increase of power, by cutting them in two in their widest part and putting in forty or fifty feet of additional length.

REPUTATION OF THE BUILDERS.

Messrs. DENNY & Co. have extensive works at Dumbarton, where they have built many large and fine steamers. They have not, I believe, built any vessel of note for the American trade. BARCLAY, CURLE & Co. is another very extensive shipbuilding firm, owning two vessels near Glasgow. Their business is principally with iron sailing ships. Many of the steamers built upon the Clyde are for foreign owners and foreign service; some go to China, others to South America, others again to the Black Sea and Baltic. Of German, French, Spanish and Italian shipowners, many come here to build steamers and ships. In short the high reputation of the Clyde builders attracts purchasers from all parts of the world except from the United States. There might be some reason for the policy which our people are pursuing in refusing to build steamers and ships here or elsewhere, outside of the United States, if such a policy helped shipbuilding at home or benefited any one class of our citizens. If it even served to secure any part of our foreign trade to ships built in the States it might be tolerated, but the reverse is notoriously true. The system works disastrously to every American interest connected with navigation, not excepting the shipbuilders themselves.

VESSELS FOR THE AMERICAN CARRYING TRADE.

Steamers and ships especially designed for the foreign carrying trade of the United States are built here and in England in great numbers, and every such ship, whether she be owned by an Englishman, German or Frenchman, enters into competition with the few American ships that are left in our foreign trade. Our futile efforts to protect our shipbuilders are fast destroying the business of our shipowners and shipmasters, and throwing all the profits of our immense carrying trade into the hands of foreigners. On the Clyde alone fifty-eight steamers, regular traders between New-York and European ports, have been built since 1860. Their aggregate tonnage is not less than 140,000 tons. This large fleet does not include the vessels built for the Canada and Portland lines. I believe that I am quite within bounds in estimating that this fleet of Clyde-built steamers has driven 250,000 tons of sailing vessels from the Transatlantic trade of New-York. In the face of all this, we of America still rely upon sailing ships alone, and make no effort to obtain a steam marine at a moderate cost, and able to compete with the numerous Transatlantic steam lines that are owned on this side of the ocean. Having lost the profits of shipbuilding, we seem to have resolved to throw away the profits of shipowning, and heroically insist upon driving our shipowners from their business, and our mariners from the sea, rather than grant an American register to a foreign-built ship. J. S. O.

The Senatorial Question in Tennessee.

It is said that the Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature have addressed to the various candidates for the United States Senatorship the following questions:

First—Are you in favor of repudiation, directly or indirectly, of either the State or national debt?

Second—Do you regard the present and the preceding Congress as Constitutional bodies?

Third—Are you in favor of the ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment?

SCENES IN ENGLAND.

Commercial Spirit of Liverpool—The Slave Trade—The Irish Colony—Political and Religious Topics—Questions of the Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869.

The more I see of Liverpool the more I admire the grandeur of its commercial spirit. These men of money, gathering it from all quarters of the globe, and by means now considered base, despicable and criminal, have expended it like kings, building for posterity and erecting magnificent monuments of charity, learning and art.

Last Tuesday two marble statues were unvailed in St. George's Hall, their Pantheon. One was to one of England's proudest nobles and statesmen, the Earl of DERBY, but erected here specially as a memorial of gratitude for the Museum of Natural History which he presented to the town. The other statue is erected in honor of JOSEPH MEYER, a Liverpool goldsmith, who may be seen any morning behind his counter—a plain tradesman, not above his business. But plain tradesman as he is, and too modest to be present at the unvailing of his statue, he has given to Liverpool one of the finest collections of art and antiquities in the world—rich in Egyptian gems, in porcelain of all periods, in carved ivories of the most exquisite character, the most perfect collection of wedgewood ware in existence, and a vast quantity of historic relics. This present to Liverpool would be cheap at $500,000, and the generous donor is making continual additions. Nor is this a mere hobby with him, for he has given the suburban village in which he resides a large and valuable free public library. Surely such a man deserves a statue, beside that of the Earl of DERBY, who has given out of his lordly inheritance.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

I alluded in my last to that branch of commerce, once so fashionable and honorable, and the chief source of the prosperity and wealth of Liverpool, now fallen into disrepute, but which in the changes of human affairs may perhaps be revived again at some future period, at least in some slightly different form. The spirit of the slave trade must still remain somewhere in the world, and as long as it exists I should expect to find some signs of it in Liverpool. The crimp who keeps his country seat, and sends his sons to college and his daughters to a fashionable boarding school, who drugs and robs sailors, and when they are picked bare sells them to their servitude, cannot be much different from those who in old times carried cargoes of negroes from the African coast to the West Indies.

It was a long hard fight in England to suppress the slave trade; and Liverpool was then, as now, Conservative. The House of Lords opposed the bill against the trade longer than they did that for Irish Church disestablishment, perhaps, because, for one reason, the Bench of Bishops was more unanimous. And long after, the people of Liverpool had it thrown in their faces. COOKE, the tragedian, was a great favorite in Liverpool, but one night when he was more drunk than usual, they hissed him. He staggered down to the foot-lights, and in his finest tragedy vein told the audience "he was not there to be insulted by a set of wretches, every brick in whose infernal town was cemented by an African's blood!"

The abolition of the slave trade created a panic in Liverpool, the greatest ever known in its history. A Liverpool writer says:

"Our whole community was terror-stricken—prophets of woe and evil sprang up in every street. Destruction was about to fall upon us, chaos was to come again, an avalanche was to overwhelm us, or an earthquake to swallow us up; grass was to grow in the Exchange, the streets be plowed up, and the docks converted into fish ponds. A few men stood firm and hopeful; bought real estate when others were selling at any sacrifice, and so realized immense fortunes. But these were the exceptions. Ruin to Liverpool was the general fear of her inhabitants upon the abolition of the slave trade."

And it is curious, at this time of day, to read the arguments by which the trade was then defended—or rather the tirades of those who thought that in so plain a case arguments were superfluous. BOSWELL, in his *Life of Johnson*, and echoing the opinions of the great moralist and staunch Tory, says:

"The wild and dangerous attempt which has been for some time persisted in to obtain an act of our Legislature, to abolish so very important and necessary a branch of commercial interest, must have been crushed at once, had not the insignificance of the zealots who vainly took the lead in it made the vast body of planters, merchants, and others, whose immense properties are involved in the trade, reasonably enough suppose that there could be no danger. The encouragement which the attempt has received excites my wonder and indignation, and, though some men of superior abilities have supported it, whether from a love of temporary popularity when prosperous, or a love of general mischief when desperate, my opinion is unshaken. To abolish a *status* which, in all ages, God has sanctioned, and man has continued, would not only be robbery to an innumerable class of our fellow subjects, but it would be extreme cruelty to the African savages, a portion of whom it saves from massacre and intolerable bondage in their own country, and introduces into a much happier state of life. * * * To abolish this trade would be to

'Shut the gates of mercy on mankind.'"

And the people of Liverpool in that day, and perhaps somewhat later, when they were holding meetings in the Exchange in favor of the late Confederacy, were with the great lexicographer and his biographer. The slave trade, as lawfully carried on in and from the port of Liverpool was abolished—but the slaves remained; increased and multiplied, and Liverpool became more prosperous than ever, importing the products of their labor, and exporting that of populations not much less enslaved at home. As to Mr. BOSWELL'S idea that the poor negroes had rather be sent to America or the West Indies than killed and eaten at home, no one, I believe, has ever taken their votes on the question, or used any other means to elicit public opinion in tropical Africa. English and American philanthropists have settled the question without consulting Cuffee or Sambo. Providence and Liverpool sent a few millions of Africans to America, and Providence and the politicians have converted them into free and independent citizens of the great Republic.

THE IRISH COLONY.

The Irish colony in Liverpool is a very large one, larger in proportion than that in London, perhaps larger than in Glasgow. The reason is not far to seek. Those who can leave Ireland and can barely get across the water to the nearest port, come to Liverpool. It is the first coarse strainer of the great emigration going on these many years. Many get as far as New-York and stop there. Of course, the Irish who get no further than Liverpool are, a great many of them, among the most miserable of all who are compelled to leave their native land. It is the nearest refuge for those who commit petty crimes, or have fallen into bad courses. The district in which the poorer classes live has been built in utter ignorance or greed. It is full of narrow courts, lanes and alleys, cheap houses divided into small rooms, with a family in each, and great numbers of inhabited basements. There is no ventilation indoors and very little out. I judge that one-half of the people of Liverpool are living and dying in fearful numbers, with an utter disregard of sanitary conditions. An army so quartered would perish. Cattle so housed would die of murrain. Of course men, women and children die of typhus, scarlatina, cholera infantum, and all the scourges of bad air and the crowd poison. If one-tenth of the money expended on the magnificent docks and public buildings had been used to provide suitable dwellings for those who do the work of this great rich seaport, it would have saved the lives of thousands. The merchants of Liverpool want to talk over their business and read the newspapers in temples and palaces; they, whose sweat becomes their gold, rot in dark and stifling sties. This is the sin of England—a disregard for the health, comfort and lives of the poor and ignorant masses of the population.

Hard as may have been the character and sad the condition of the Irish population of Liverpool, no one can help being struck with the beauty and intelligence of the children in the Irish quarters of the town. There is also the fact that there are in Liverpool fourteen Roman Catholic churches, some of very large dimensions, a college, schools, convents and asylums. Dr. GOSS, the Roman Catholic Bishop, is a very able and active prelate, and Liverpool is evidently one of the most important centres of the Catholic propaganda, which, if duly aided by the quarrels and subdivisions of Protestantism, may in a few years succeed in the con—or per—version of the whole country. It is the opinion of a great many persons of all shades of belief that "the days of the Anglican Church are numbered." When that Church is disestablished, it will of necessity break up into several distinct sects. The Roman Catholic Church will then be far the strongest religious organization in the country. The Liberal Party, in order to carry out its policy with respect to Ireland, has been compelled to take the part of the Catholic Church, and to disestablish the Protestant Church. It has been obliged to fight the battle of the Pope in every Liberal paper and on every Liberal hustings in the United Kingdom. English Liberalism is building up and strengthening the very institution that Continental Liberalism is seeking to cast down and destroy!

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

I find the people of Liverpool excited over two questions—one political, the other religious. Free trade is attacked in its strong holds by the demand for reciprocity, and a Church Congress is to be held here the second week in October.

It is a curious fact that Liverpool, without landed interests, or aristocracy—a mere mart and seaport, has long had a Conservative majority. The Conservatives, who formerly opposed free trade, who are protectionists at heart, naturally take advantage of the state of trade in England, and the competition of foreign countries, and encourage the demand for reciprocity. You have had a short letter from JOHN BRIGHT on the subject, and the papers have just published a speech of his brother JACOB. JACOB, like JOHN, insists that bad as may be the case of the British workman, he can gain nothing by paying duties on the articles he imports, on bread, cheese, bacon; on cotton or wool; on anything he needs. Foreigners cannot buy unless they can sell. If the French or Americans choose to pay large duties on their imports, they get so much less for their money. But the fact remains that English cottons are sent to France to be printed, brought back here, and then exported; while French cottons sent to England to be printed cannot be taken back without paying duty. The English manufacturer can send his work abroad—the French is not permitted to do so. And the British workman is aggrieved. But Mr. JACOB BRIGHT says you demand reciprocity. How would you like to have China tax your cotton as much as you tax her tea? How would you like to have America raise her duties to the scale of your own duty on tobacco? So the controversy goes on, with no prospect of a settlement. Free trade, say the Conservatives, is all very well in theory, but it is ruinous in practice. This is talking nonsense. And the reciprocity talk is nonsense as well. There is a rule of right and justice; and every Government has the same right to regulate the trade of its people according to their interests, that the head of a family has to decide what can be purchased and what raised or made, to the best advantage. A careful English landlord will not allow his farmers to sell a bundle of straw or load of manure, or keep less than a certain number of cattle. A country may be utterly impoverished and exhausted by trade. The curse of Ireland is this bleeding of the whole land, this exhaustion of the soil, by enormous exports to pay rent to absentee landlords. If the food produce of Ireland could be consumed upon its own soil—if imports and exports were alike forbidden for twenty years, it would be one of the richest countries in Europe. The waste land would be brought under cultivation, the country filled with manufactories, and the whole population employed and happy.

The speeches made at the almost nightly meetings of the Liverpool Workingmen's Conservative Association will give you an idea of the form the present agitation is taking. The Chairman of one of them mentioned the startling fact of the arrival of a ship load of ready-made coffins; (probably some Yankee air-tight invention.) They had certainly come to something, said the Chairman, when they had come to being buried in foreign coffins. The emigration from this country was of a very startling character, consisting of the very bone and sinew of the country, and he asked if that also was the result of free trade? A Conservative workingman said the poorhouse returns were greater than ever before—ready-made oars and handspikes (from Yankee turning lathes) were imported duty free into Liverpool, and her own workmen thrown out of employment; bread and tea were as dear now as they were in the days of his grandfather, before free trade was thought of, and employment was harder to be got. Manchester could not get cheap cotton, and Coventry and Macclesfield had been ruined by the French treaty. He thought that what Mr. GLADSTONE wanted was to convert this country into a republic, of which he could be President. (Is it really much else at present?) Some of the speakers laid a good deal of stress upon the danger to the Established Church and the inroads of Ritualism and Rome, but the more practical Conservative workingmen seem chiefly intent upon their bread and butter.

MONADNOCK.

The Damage to the Hoosac Tunnel.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Oct. 14.

The contractors on the Hoosac Tunnel raise the question whether they or the State are to bear the loss from the late great flood. A committee of the Executive Council visited the scene of devastation on Tuesday, with a view of gathering evidence in the matter. They find the disastrous results very serious. The entire western mouth of the tunnel is covered with earth and rocks to an unknown depth, and the tunnel on that side is still filled with water. How much it will cost to reopen it and clear away the *débris* is uncertain; and when this is done it is feared as serious if not more disastrous damage will be found to have been inflicted on the brick arch lining of the tunnel itself. It is almost impossible that it has not been undermined, weakened and displaced. Even if the arch holds good, the cost of repairs is estimated at $10,000 to $12,000.

Aside from the delay caused by this disaster, the work of the contractors on that end of the tunnel is far behind their agreement. On the eastern side of the mountain, they have done much better, but are still in arrears of the stipulations.

The damages to the completed part of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, between Greenfield and the mountain, are also very serious; several bridges and culverts are swept away, besides large breaches in the embankments. It will require from $50,000 to $100,000 to put the line in running condition again; and it is not probable now that this will be done before Spring. With every incentive and all possible capacity for the reconstruction, it could not be accomplished before Winter came; and the lessees of the line, the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, will probably not regard the Winter traffic as sufficient motive to bestir themselves in the repairs. Besides, though they are undoubtedly liable for the damages under their lease, they will quite certainly appeal to the State for relief—and get it. Their case will be a reasonable one, as such things go; and the State has got so used to paying extra bills on account of the Hoosac, that it will hardly hesitate at adopting all the results of this late terrible freshet.

NEW PUBLIACTIONS.

REMINISCENCES OF JAMES A. HAMILTON; OR, MEN AND EVENTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD, DURING THE THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1869.

A book from the pen of a son of one of America's most illustrious statesmen, the great publicist whose brilliant ability and untimely death have encircled his name with a halo of romance, could hardly be other than attractive to his countrymen; and, if any circumstances should gain, for possible shortcomings or defects, lenient consideration, it is suggested in a case where motives of patriotic gratitude and historical interest are in a manner united to silence criticism and bespeak public favor. It would be untrue to say that Mr. HAMILTON'S work is without faults; yet it is but fair to say that these are chiefly of a trivial character. Repetitions such as those of pages 64 and 164, and pages 153 and 271, are not unpardonable sins; neither are trifling mistakes of names or dates or places. Such blemishes can be readily corrected in future editions, and in the meantime do little harm, because generally so obvious. It might perhaps have been well to have included in the book more of the author's own writing and less of that of numerous letter writers whose voluminous correspondence is not always either clever in form or instructive in substance. Yet even here the implicit modesty of giving us so much of others and so little of himself is by no means unprepossessing, and the collection may moreover have a future value that is not apparent at present.

Mr. HAMILTON'S reminiscences begin in 1793, and they are brought down to 1806—an extent of unclouded recollection very rarely paralleled, although, in CRABB ROBINSON'S remarkable case, there has just now been presented an experience even exceeding it. Both books consist largely of personal memoirs, but with this important difference, that Mr. ROBINSON for a long term of years kept a diary, which was therefore ready for use at any moment, almost without revision, while Mr. HAMILTON'S labors, at the advanced age of 78, were undertaken from the beginning of what he had to relate, and continued, as he tells us, in one Winter, until its close. Such a method of preparing for publication the recollections of more than seventy years may be open to objection; but since, from whatever cause, it was adopted, we are bound to take the fact into consideration in estimating the literary merits of the performance, as well as its accuracy of detail. There is, besides, another point that should be borne in mind, which is that Mr. HAMILTON has felt bound to defend his father's memory against what he styles the aspersions of Mr. JEFFERSON and the more recent attacks of Mr. VAN BUREN, in his *Inquiry into the Origin of Political Parties in the United States*. So far as Mr. JEFFERSON was concerned, the task of refutation, if thought necessary, might have been undertaken before; but Mr. VAN BUREN'S work has only been in print these last two or three years; and it is reasonable to suppose that whatever doubts Mr. HAMILTON may have previously had touching the expediency of coming forward in his father's defence were determined by the appearance of one whom he regards as a fresh assailant, whose assaults were prepared to be read by posterity.

On the other hand, so minute a proportion of these reminiscences have any bearing upon the charges made against HAMILTON, that we are led to think his son only contemplated, at the outset, a brief paper on the subject, and was induced to expand his work and merge it into a connected autobiography by the presumed interest of collateral topics as he proceeded. This may have made a more readable as it has certainly made a longer book; but it is open to question whether the result is better for HAMILTON'S fame. A calm statement and examination of the charges made against him, and a presentation of the rebutting evidence in his son's possession, would perhaps have been better, standing by itself, as a separate publication; and Mr. HAMILTON, had he thought proper to adopt that course, might have published his interesting personal *memorabilia* thereafter.

Mr. HAMILTON dwells upon the fact that, like PITT and other great servants of the public, his father lived and died poor, which is, we believe, commonly admitted. He says, page 5:

"HAMILTON'S means were not at any time large; although at the time of his death his income was rapidly improving. Further on I shall examine the charge brought against him, that, by keeping his friends informed of the financial measures he was about to take, he enabled many of them to amass enormous fortunes, and will prove that these charges, first invented and then kept in circulation by Mr. JEFFERSON, had no foundation in truth. But whatever he may have been accused of doing for his friends, no one, not even Mr. JEFFERSON, ever charged HAMILTON with having made a fortune out of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. After he was admitted to the bar in New-York, and until he was called to the Cabinet of Washington, he practiced in New-York, and was so successful as to be enabled to purchase certain houses and lots of land in Wall-street, at that time one of the fashionable dwelling quarters. These houses were, however, sold while he held the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and the balance, after paying a mortgage on them, went to the support of his family, for which his salary, $3,000, was insufficient."

And again, although his income was rapidly improving at the time, we are told at page 7 that, "My father was so poor at his death that his property was not sufficient to pay his debts. Several of his friends advanced money for that purpose."

The parts, however, of the assertions of JEFFERSON and VAN BUREN against HAMILTON which have been generally credited by those who entertained the assertions at all, were, as we believe, the ones that charged HAMILTON, as Secretary of the Treasury, not with enriching himself at the public expense, but with doing that good service for his friends. Without entering into the argument either on one side or the other, we may point out that the fact of HAMILTON'S living and dying in needy circumstances does not in itself constitute a disproof of the charge in question, although it may to some extent be regarded as circumstantial evidence against it. There are several authenticated instances where powerful statesmen have by fair or foul means enriched their friends, and have afterward felt the sting of poverty themselves. It does not follow in such cases that fortune so acquired is shared by its promoter at the time when it is bestowed, and when it may not be needed by the donor; and unfortunately for human nature, experience shows that when the benefactor does need help those he has aggrandized commonly refuse to give it. The various corroborative incidents, such as the letters to Governor CLINTON and others, TALLEYRAND'S observation and what it chronicles, the money lent by Major POPHAM, &c., while interesting, therefore, in themselves, are not in themselves conclusive evidence that HAMILTON did not when in office privately enrich his friends. The proofs that he did so may be insufficient, and the allegation that he did so may be false; but that which his son advances does not of necessity prove it so. So far as Mr. VAN BUREN'S *Inquiry*, &c., is concerned, we have looked through it in vain to find passages confirmatory of Mr. HAMILTON'S implications. On the other hand, we have found in it such passages as the following:

"HAMILTON'S character, qualifications and views have already occupied a large space in these pages. If they have been spoken of in any other than a faithful and liberal spirit, I have certainly failed to do justice to my feelings." p. 241. "He was not a man to mar even his great abilities for personal benefits of any description, and so well was his character in that respect understood, that no one would have ventured to tender him any inducement which might in the estimation of the most prejudiced, expose his personal independence to the slightest question or suspicion;" p. 243. "In all his steps he was doubtless influenced at bottom by a sincere desire to promote the good of his country, and as little by personal views as ordinarily falls to the lot of man." p. 166. "VAN BUREN'S charges against HAMILTON are mainly founded on his imputed attachment to monarchical government, and his imputed violations of the Constitution in carrying out political ends. He says quite as severe things, and similar ones, about JOHN ADAMS."

It would be easier, no doubt, to show that JEFFERSON habitually spoke and wrote with extreme bitterness against HAMILTON than that VAN BUREN did. In truth HAMILTON gave JEFFERSON sharp provocation, and did not hesitate to speak his mind of him without reserve, as witness what he said to WASHINGTON, page 21:

"Under date of Jan. 21, 1801," writes our author, "I find the following:"

"General WASHINGTON, in conversation with General HAMILTON, to-day said: 'Mr. JEFFERSON was a most profound hypocrite, and less under the influence of philosophical reveries than is commonly imagined.' He gave the following statement to confirm his opinion: 'When Mr. JEFFERSON resigned the office of Secretary of State, he and his friends gave out that he was tired of public affairs, and meant to live in retirement. He even went so far as to forbid newspapers being brought to his house.' (JEFFERSON'S letter confirms this.) 'Soon after this, General HAMILTON met General WASHINGTON, and the conversation turned on Mr. JEFFERSON'S retiring from public business, when General WASHINGTON expressed his hopes that he would meet in retirement with the happiness he expected, and his wish that he also could retire. Oh! Sir, said HAMILTON, I fear Mr. JEFFERSON only retires at present to come forward at a future time with more certainty and effect. I believe him to be a most profound hypocrite, and should be not surprised to see him again a candidate for the office of President of the United States. General WASHINGTON expressed a belief that General HAMILTON was mistaken in Mr. JEFFERSON'S character, (for whom he had a personal kindness.) Mr. JEFFERSON remained in retirement a few years, and then came forward as a candidate for the Presidency. General HAMILTON, in conversation with General WASHINGTON after this, asked him what he now thought of Mr. JEFFERSON'S sincerity, and of his pretended love of retirement? General WASHINGTON replied, 'I see, Sir, you knew his character better than I did, and I now believe, with you, that he is a most profound hypocrite.'"

Mr. HAMILTON dwells at some length on the evidences that his father wrote Washington's memorable Farewell Address, and brings forward fresh testimony to support that assumption. The subject is certainly of deep interest, but we arrive at no more definite conclusion, after carefully reading all the papers, than that it is highly probable WASHINGTON and HAMILTON wrote the address together; the former preparing the original draught, the latter amending, adding to, and polishing it. The opinion of JARED SPARKS, which Mr. HAMILTON prints with disapproval, will, notwithstanding, commend itself as a fair judgment to most unprejudiced minds. This was written in 1844, and is as follows:

"As a mere literary performance, though excellent, it is neither extraordinary, nor in any degree superior to many others written by each of the parties. It would add little to the general reputation of WASHINGTON or HAMILTON, if one or the other should be found to be its sole author. It derives its value and is destined to immortality chiefly from the circumstance of its containing wise, pure and noble sentiments sanctioned by the name of WASHINGTON." * * * * "Take away this name and this circumstance, and its powerful charm would be broken. It would be called able, and good and honorable testimony of the ability and patriotism of the writer."

The book, it occasionally a trifle prolix and discursive, is not wanting in entertaining recollections, and few, we should say, will find it dull reading. Such incidents, for example, as that related of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and LOUIS PHILIPPE, (p. 47,) are of interest, and there are many such that to most readers will be entirely new. When LOUIS PHILIPPE was in exile he came, as every one knows, to New-York, and for a time was in pecuniary need. Mr. HAMILTON tells us that GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, in order to aid him, lent him in 1796 $6,000, without security, the payment of which depended solely upon the restoration of the Orleans family to their estates in France. After the Bourbons were restored Mr. MORRIS made out his account, computing compound interest at six per cent. per annum. When this statement was presented LOUIS PHILIPPE, then Duke of Orleans, and in possession of his vast estates, paid the sum of 82,000 francs, about $6,400, but did not pay compound interest, and thus the matter stood when the agent's work began. Measures were taken, and with success, to present to LOUIS PHILIPPE the claim for the balance, computed at compound interest, which was paid in 1818, amounting to 38,000 francs, altogether about $14,000. The agent in question was Mr. HAMILTON himself, whose success in this and similar business seems to have been quite decided.

Just before Mr. HAMILTON was appointed Acting Secretary of State, (March 4, 1829), he appears to have written General JACKSON'S Inaugural very much in the same sense that WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was written by his father. That is to say, he took the General's first draught and altered and improved it into the shape wherein it stands on record. Mr. HAMILTON held more than one office of public trust, for, besides this post in the Cabinet, he was subsequently District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. Copious extracts from his correspondence, extending over a long term of years, and including letters from a great number of celebrated persons, take up the bulk of the volume and undeniably add to its interest. The following from a letter of Mr. VAN BUREN'S, written at Washington in 1829, exhibits the condition of the New-York Press at that time in a light which to some will be surprising:

"Baron KRUDNER complains bitterly of the marked partiality of the *Courier & Enquirer* and *Evening Post* in the publication of news from the East, and of their severe denunciations of Russia. Whence the necessity for this? Russia has always been the friend of the United States, and wishes now to cultivate the best relations with us, and may in a possible, not to say probable, result of the war in the East, be highly useful to us. I told him that we had nothing to do with the papers, could not control them if we would, and must not be held responsible for their acts; and I am strongly tempted to cause such a declaration to be made in the *Telegraph*. It is difficult to make any but the English understand the character of the Press in this country and its relation to the Government.

I wish you would speak to BENNETT, from whose prudence I expect much. Beg him to discard the miserable vanity of speculating in advance upon the special movements of the Government for the purpose of being supposed to be advised of them; to state foreign news fairly and frankly, without embarking in foreign feelings, doing justice to all, and remarking with calmness and impartiality upon the credit that is due to the different accounts and probable results, without embarking on the side of either! We have friendly relations with all, and desire to maintain them.

Although it is wiser to avoid following the account of English papers, there is no necessity for avowing, as was done in the *Enquirer*,

* * * * * * * * *

The President was never better. He wants more and better pens, and the price of them, so that he can pay, which, you know, is an affair of principle with him.

Try a gold one—such were Mr. JEFFERSON'S."

When in Europe our author met a great many distinguished people, among whom he appears to have been received in a manner befitting the son of his father. He was on the spot during several European revolutions, including those of Tuscany and France, in 1848. He was on board the yacht *America* when she won that famous race which was the first of the series of triumphs of this nature that have since honored the national flag. He was intimate with almost as many celebrities as CRABB ROBINSON; and if all these distinctions and experiences and many more like them, do not justify a man in writing his autobiography, materials far more slender have been depended upon before for similar work, and with such success as to warrant Mr. HAMILTON'S undertaking, even were the filial motives, which he tells us originally prompted it, altogether wanting. Two or three passages of his with certain renowned Englishmen will be read with pleasure, even although the topic that gave zest and point to the discussion has, like his interlocutors, passed away.

"I was invited to dine at Lansdowne House with a large party of very distinguished people. The host asked me to take his daughter in to dinner. I did so, and devoted myself (as was my duty and pleasure) to her. She sat next to her mother. At length the nobleman who handed the mother in to dinner, and who was, of course, the person of highest rank at the table, invited the daughter to drink wine with him. I turned to my next neighbor, a large, burly-looking man who, directly turned to me and said, 'An American, I perceive?' 'Yes, Sir, I have the honor to be an American.' 'Well, Sir, there is an account up there (pointing with his forefinger) which your country will find it very difficult to settle.' I understood his allusion, and being a little nettled, I retorted by saying, 'Slavery?' If that account is properly entered, your country must settle it. You brought slavery upon us, and when, as Colonies, we asked to be permitted to abolish it, our parental government refused to allow us to do so. And let me add, too, in India the English Judges have decided that the Hindoo law which sanctioned slavery was the law of the land, the law of a British territory. If I recollect aright, we are informed by the best authority that, in a great famine in British India, the women sold their children to obtain bread.' My tone was earnest, and my manner so emphatic as to invite the attention of others. The company rose to retire, and the Marquis said, 'MACAULAY! Colonel HAMILTON! what! what!!' I thus learned who my antagonist was. He afterward met me at a breakfast, and when introduced to me, apologized.

Our country was frequently attacked on account of slavery. I will only refer to one case at a subsequent visit to London. Lord BROUGHAM was very attentive to me. He proposed to take and introduce me to Lord LYNDHURST, then Lord CHANCELLOR, Lord DENMAN, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Lord JEFFREY, and others, who were to meet me at dinner at his house. When we got to the Chief Justices' house, we were received in his library, and after a little chat BROUGHAM said, 'Colonel HAMILTON, I wish to talk with you frankly upon an interesting subject to your country, if you will give me leave.' I said, 'Certainly, my Lord,—slavery, I suppose?' DENMAN smiled. BROUGHAM said, 'Yes! if you have no objection.' I said, 'Certainly, not any; and now let me say, I consider it a great social and political evil and a crime; here we all agree, and now the only point worth discussing is, how to get rid of it, and how put the whole power of the Government into your hands, and call upon you to say how can we get rid of it.' DENMAN said, 'My Lord, nothing can be fairer than that. Colonel HAMILTON meets the subject in the handsomest manner.' BROUGHAM said, 'I admit that, and now ask, Why does not your Government put a stop to trafficking slavery?' I answered, 'Do you mean the State Governments?' 'Yes.' I then pointed out to him that the men who controlled the States were slaveholders to a man, and that it could not be expected they would pass a law which would break up their whole social system, and consequently impoverish them and their children; surely, that is more than can be expected from poor human nature. Besides, they have been accustomed to it for centuries, and do not think of it as you and I do.' BROUGHAM—'Well, then, why does not the Federal Government abolish it?' HAMILTON—'That Government has no power under the Constitution to do so.' BROUGHAM—'Then why does not Congress alter the Constitution?' HAMILTON—'The Congress derives all its power from the Constitution; it has no power to enlarge or diminish the powers of the Constitution.' I then went on to explain that the Constitution could only be altered with the consent of the State Legislatures. BROUGHAM rose, took my hand, thanked me, &c."

It sounds paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true of books of this stamp, that it is not always those of them which have the fewest faults that are the best. The opposite might almost be successfully maintained. A highly fastidious taste, a carefully polished style, an eminent literary reputation, might, and almost inevitably does, lead, in such work, to excisions and omissions that fatally impair its value for posterity. There are advantages about throwing everything into the bag, about withholding or leaving behind nothing, however light or trivial, which give use and vitality to such recollections, that are quite independent of their literary merit. On the whole, Mr. HAMILTON'S work should be accepted as a useful and amusing contribution to the political and social history of his time, and, all the circumstances considered, its production is certainly creditable to him. The availability of the volume for purposes of reference is enhanced by a minute and apparently a very careful index.

THE FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA; OR, THE CULTURE, PROPAGATION AND MANAGEMENT, IN THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD, OF FRUIT TREES GENERALLY; with Descriptions of all the Finest Varieties of Fruit, Native and Foreign, Cultivated in this Country. By A. J. DOWNING, &c., &c.; second revision and correction, with large additions by CHARLES DOWNING. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. 1869.

It is hardly necessary to commend to public attention a work so well known, and which has so long and worthily maintained a standard position; but it is not superfluous to record that the present new edition is a substantial improvement on previous ones; that it includes some hundreds of pages of additional matter not hitherto given, together with new drawings and engravings and other valuable increments, such as must make it, we judge, the best treatise available on the subject with which it deals. Neither the farmer nor the amateur horticulturist can afford to be without this book whose 1,100 pages contain, it may fairly be presumed, everything about American fruits that is worth knowing.

ONE POOR GIRL: THE STORY OF THOUSANDS. By WIRT SIKES. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1869.

"The story of *Susie Garland*," the preface tells us, "in a condensed and unsatisfactory form, ran through seven issues of the *Hearth & Home*." Having gone so far, it would seem to have done its duty, and most men of average intelligence and charity would have been content to let it rest. In some moment of aberration, however, impelled, perhaps, by that sort of compassion which makes a parent give to a sickly or crippled child preference over his lustier offspring, the author has seen fit to disinter and republish it in an enlarged and unsatisfactory form; although he is considerate enough to add a crutch for its lameness in the shape of an athletic artist, who acts the part of chorus, and keeps an explanatory journal. And the journal, albeit its style is distinguishable from ADDISON'S, and its syntax sometimes cloudy, is much more interesting than the story. Of course the author differs with us. He evidently prefers the story, he looks upon it with something like personal affection, he regards with complacency the fact that it is a story, and he urges it upon the reader's attention. The word "story" even seems to exert over him a sort of fascination; he loves to dwell upon it, and repeats it throughout the preface, at least once in every two or three lines. To be sure, in a feeble effort at atonement, he calls the journal "the meat of the book," but there the unavoidable inference is that the story is the wine and the dessert which everybody likes much better than meat. He even goes so far as to warn those "who read for the sake of the story simply" as most people do who are simple enough to read "stories" at all, that they "will probably find more satisfaction in omitting to read" certain particular chapters.

We waive the obvious deduction of a malignant critic that a still higher satisfaction might probably be found in omitting to read any of the chapters at all; for the journal really does contain much that is interesting and instructive, and if published apart from its stupid framework of vapid, oft-told and *Ledger-y* fiction, might deserve and command more attention than it will now receive. Mr. WIRT SIKES, we believe, has for some time been enacting the *rôle* of an amateur casual in the slums and purlieus of the City. For most of his readers his description of the strange scenes he surveyed in his wanderings, of Murderers' Alley, and Bilkers' Hole, and the Dirty Spoon, will have the charm of utter novelty, and they will ask themselves incredulously if it is indeed in New-York, within a stone's throw of its most brilliant and frequented thoroughfare, that this mass of filth and misery and wickedness festers and breeds. For many of its inhabitants, New-York means little more than Broadway and Wall-street and Murray Hill; thousands of men and women are born and live and die within the City limits, to whom at least one-half of its territory is an unknown land, the Five Points a vague horror, and Water-street a repulsive name. To these Mr. SIKES' journal will be, as they say in Boston, a revelation. Not less instructive, though even more painful and revolting, are the details he gives of the trials, the wrongs and temptations of the poor sewing girls, of whom Mr. BEECHER well says in the motto on the title-page: "There is but a needle between them and infamy, and when that breaks they fall headlong into hell." It is distressing to know that in a Christian city there are men, respectable, rich, church members, who think seventy-five cents a dozen a just and honest price for making shirts, thousands of helpless women who are fain to work twenty hours a day at that or any price, only to earn the privilege of slow instead of quick starvation. Five dollars we make fair pay for eight hours' work of a man; thirteen cents for twenty hours' work of a woman. Here is a field for Sorosis and the *Revolution* far more profitable than the pursuit of imaginary rights, and the *ignis fatuus* of a vain and impossible freedom; here are honors to be gained far more glorious and lasting than the smirched laurels and venal applauses of the hustings. Much, we are glad to know, has already been done by benevolent women in this direction, and the Workingwomen's Protective Association has accomplished a great deal of good. But still more remains to be done, and Mr. SIKES deserves praise and thanks for calling public notice to this crying shame and sin. Indeed, after reading the journal, we find it in our hearts to forgive him the story.

SAINT PAUL. By ERNEST RENAN, author of "The Life of Jesus," "The Apostles," &c. Translated from the original French by INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD. New-York: G. W. CARLETON, Publisher.

No writer upon the characters of Christianity has been more widely read, or achieved a more brilliant reputation in a short time than ERNEST RENAN.

His learning is great, and his ability to use it remarkable. His powers of description make his works peculiarly interesting, and there is a vividness and personality about his biographies which is attractive. Whether works which contain so much that is purely imaginative and ideal, will hold a permanent place in religious literature may be doubted, but their interest and influence upon the present age is beyond question. The introduction of the present work is devoted to a critical examination of original documents, claiming to be, and generally regarded as, the *Epistles of Saint Paul*. These thirteen Epistles RENAN arranges in five classes, as follows: Epistles unquestionable and unquestioned, those to which some objection has been made, probably authentic, doubtful and false. The reasons for this classification are rather dogmatically stated; but the multitude of notes, geographical, historical and philological, display a thorough study of the whole subject. Having thus established the basis upon which his life of Paul is to be reared, RENAN addresses himself to the biography of this remarkable man, and in a style which is captivating, continues a narrative which embraces between fifteen and sixteen years of the Apostle's life. The point of departure is the moment when Paul and Barnabas left Antioch to propagate Christianity,—to use RENAN'S words, "the moment when Christianity really leaves its native land and launches out into the wide world." From this point, through his missions and journeys, his residence at Corinth, at Ephesus, and at Jerusalem, to the wild voyage across the Mediterranean, the shipwreck at Malta, and the final arrival at Rome in the reign of NERO, the author attends his hero, making him not only the central figure in the new religion, but grouping about him pictures of the regions where he traveled, and the cities where he preached, and scenes which illustrate, with more or less distinctness, the state of society, the religious customs and the intellectual condition of Syria, Greece and Rome in that age.

One may dissent entirely from the conclusions of RENAN, may dispute his criticisms, and believe that his writings tend to rationalism, and yet be ready to pay tribute to the names of genius which they contain, as well as to admire his freedom from the irreverence, coarseness and sensuality which mark so many of the school to which he belongs.

The translation bears some marks of haste, but is upon the whole a tolerable rendering of an important and graphic biography.

UNDER LOCK AND KEY: A STORY. By T. W. SPEIGHT, author of, &c., &c. Philadelphia: TURNER BROS. & CO. 1869.

A bold venture so soon after *The Moonstone*, if not a rash one; but it is likely that success, disarming criticism, will attend a tolerable novel in spite of its being overshadowed by so broad a wing as that of WILKIE COLLINS. *Under Lock and Key* is another version of the great Mogul diamond legend, and might almost be called a capital story, did it not suffer somewhat by comparison with *The Moonstone*, and were it not for the fact that in points, style and general interest, it follows its original at a long interval. With the same basis, many of the scenes and characters are so similar that the author's prefatory note is not out of place. He does well to explain, that "the entire plan of this story was sketched out, and several of the chapters written before the first lines of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' *Moonstone* had been given to the public;" and further, that he had "denied himself the pleasure of reading *The Moonstone* till after the completion of his own story, so as to preclude any possible charge," &c. Part of the similarity is, of course, necessary from the nature of the case; further resemblances, such as they are, are evidently pure coincidences, well illustrating a not unfrequent occurrence in literature, upon which an unfounded charge of plagiarism might easily be, and too often is, raised.

The tale opens rather dismally, and throughout, the heroine and her surroundings, notwithstanding the intricacies of her family relationships, and the dexterity with which the mysteries are cleared up, are somewhat heavy. She is not specially mixed up with the diamond, and Mr. SPEIGHT happens only to be at his best in the pages, irradiated by that wondrous gem. Beyond these glittering rays, in fact, he is dull. Lady Pollexfen is not so bad, but she evidently gains morbid interest from the twenty years unburied corpse of her husband that she could not otherwise maintain. Below and beyond the Madgin family, who are all good, the characters are unmistakably insignificant—even to the hero, if the person who marries the heroine is to be so termed. The interest of the story centres about three characters—the Russian exile and political conspirator, Platzoff, redolent of Orientalism, and subtle as the narcotic odors that surround him and even his mulatto valet, Cleon, with all the malevolence and evil passions that mark hybrids; and Captain Ducie, the devil-may-care ex-soldier, who is, after all, the centrepiece, if not the hero, of the story. Loafer, then thief and murderer, as he is, though "gentlemanly" throughout, his moods and passions, as well as his actions, are well painted, and constitute the best work in the book. But, fortunately for the author, the glitter of the diamond is over them all, great and small folk alike; in its magic sheen they appear to an advantage they could not attain in plain daylight; and so the story does not drag. As we premised at first, Mr. SPEIGHT appraises his Great Mogul at a fair rate, it is true; but still does not bargain for all that might be got out of it. In this, apparently, lies just the whole difference between his management and that of Mr. COLLINS. The latter has evidently disposed of the diamond at a better price than any one else will be able to obtain.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF CLERMONT OR LIVINGSTON MANOR. By THOMAS STREATFIELD CLARKSON. (No imprint.) 1869.

The descendants of Chancellor LIVINGSTON and of his no less distinguished brother EDWARD, may well be proud of forefathers who "lived to build, not boast, a generous race." The former administered the oath to WASHINGTON on his inauguration; was Secretary of State; and, under JEFFERSON, Minister to France; and EDWARD LIVINGSTON subsequently filled both these offices with honor to himself and to his country.

The patient and persevering biographer of these illustrious men—and their less remarkable descendants—renders no trifling service to the future historian, by collecting the scattered memorials of those who helped to establish the nation's independence. Much of the early history of our country is included in that of individuals by whom the spirit of an age is illustrated, and a wholesome lesson may be derived from the contemplation of an ancestry who differed, no doubt, greatly from ourselves, especially as, in many respects, the difference is against us. It may interest some to know that the manor granted to ROBERT LIVINGSTON in 1686, comprised 160,000 acres on the Hudson; but the memory of the Chancellor will be more justly honored by posterity for the efficient aid he rendered in a time of need to ROBERT FULTON, than by attempts like that of the present chronicler to trace the genealogy of the Livingston family back to the Norman conquest.

—The November number of *Putnam's Magazine* has apparently outstripped its contemporaries this month, as it is the first we have received. We cannot truthfully pronounce the number to be one of more than average merit, although the first article, "Gateways to the Pole," by Professor T. B. MAURY, has decided value, and propounds some theories respecting the Northwest Passage which, from their novelty and ingenuity, are sure to attract much attention. The serials are not very brilliant, and "overweighted;" the sole representative of that much-needed department in magazines—short stories—is dull and at the same time incredible. Signs of bad proofreading are apparent here and there, as when "Herod" does duty, for "Hesiod," p. 627, and "gently" for "greatly," p. 554, &c. The departments at the end are, as usual, carefully written, but even these would be none the worse for more spring and vivacity. The desire to see *Putnam* thoroughly prosperous and everything that it should be, must serve as our excuse for thus pointing out shortcomings inconsistent with its proper rank and history.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been authorized to state that Earl RUSSELL in no way counseled the destruction of Lord BYRON'S memoir, which step was decided on at a meeting held at Mr. MURRAY'S house, and carried out by Mr. WILMOT HORTON and Colonel DOYLE, under the circumstances set forth in the *Diary of Moore*, edited by Earl RUSSELL, (vol. iv., page 191,) from which it will be seen that Mr. MOORE repaid to Mr. MURRAY the sum of 2,000 guineas he had received from that gentleman on account of the memoir, and also paid the interest which had accrued in the meantime on the sum thus advanced.

—The October number of *Temple Bar* has a long and condemnatory review of Mr. WALT. WHITMAN'S poetry, and incident thereto, of Mr. ROSSETTI'S famous eulogy. The writer does not believe that Mr. WHITMAN is to be the American Homer, and finds his efforts to attain such a distinction very bombastic, very feeble and very nasty. As to the patriotic element in this singular bard's verse, after quoting some connate passages, the reviewer continues:

"We may rest content to say that, if the foregoing be poetry at all, all that VIRGIL, HORACE, OVID and LUCAN have written about Rome—all that DANTE, PETRARCH, TASSO and ALFIERI have written about Italy—all that SCOTT and BURNS have written about Scotland—had better be flung into the dusthole and forgotten. In his preface to *Leaves of Grass*, Mr. WHITMAN informs us that "the United States themselves are essentially the greatest poem;" and further on, in the same production, he declares that "of all nations, the United States, with veins full of poetical stuff, will doubtless have the greatest poets"—he himself being, as we have seen, the forerunner and first of them. All this, as anybody can perceive who possesses an atom of penetration, arises simply from Mr. WHITMAN'S admiration of bigness—which he mistakes for greatness—attempting to carry it on his shoulders, and staggering under it most woefully. In fact, all the quotations we have as yet made from his "poems"—and we have so far quoted only the most rational of them—will, we fancy, strike our readers as resembling more what they will imagine must have been the improvising of savages in their literary moods before (if we may be pardoned the bull) letters were known at all.

'O Camerado close!
O you and me at last—and as two only!
O a word to clear one's path ahead endlessly!
O something ecstatic and undemonstrable! O music wild!'

'All these States compact—every square mile of these States without excepting a particle.
O land! O all so dear to me—what you are (wherever it is,) I become part of that, wherever it is!
Southward, then, I go screaming, with wings slowly flapping, with the myriad of gulls wintering along the coasts of Florida.'

We confess we think the picture not an inaccurate one. Mr. WALT. WHITMAN screaming, and with wings slowly flapping, realizes our notion of him in his poetical condition—this Gull of Mississippi, as opposed to the Swan of Avon—as perfectly as language could well present it to us."

—The study of the German tongue and letters seem to be attracting more and more attention in Great Britain, as well as in this country, and, in return, the language and literature of England are not neglected at the Prussian universities, as the following courses which are announced for the coming term sufficiently show: At Berlin, Dr. SOLLY lectures on the history of English Literature from the Seventeenth Century. At Greifswald, Professor SCHMITZ opens a class for English and French philology, in which MACAULAY'S "History of England," volume 1, will be read. At Bonn, Professor DELIUS intends to explain SHAKESPEARE'S "Coriolanus." At Gottingen, Professor MULLER lectures on English Grammar and explains "Macbeth." At Kiel, Dr. HEISE proposes to explain "Henry V.," and to open a class for exercises. At Munster, Dr. BRINK will lecture on the history of English Literature, and give instruction in the language. Finally, at Breslau, Dr. ZUZITJA has announced lectures on the elements of the English language.

—In a late number of *All the Year Round* some amusing specimens are given of the old diversion of finding poetic coincidences, a few of which we do not remember to have seen before. Among these, the following, from the beauty of the idea, and the closeness of the different methods of producing it, is worthy of notice:

The flower she trod on dipt and rose,
And turn'd to look at her,

is the graceful manner in which the Laureate tells us that a certain young woman, hight Olivia, asserts her superiority to the ordinary laws of matter. The pleasing hyperbole will not pass unchallenged. "Mine," says he of Abbotsford, "tho' I will confess you have clad my dainty lass in a becoming garb. It was I who sang:

E'en the slight harebell raised its head
Elastic from her airy tread."

But a big burly man, with scorbutic visage and slovenly dress, and swearing the legibleest of any man christened, takes the trembling idea under his cloak: "Arcades ambo! The wench is mine! Did ye never read, then, my Sad Shepherdess, wherein I sang:—

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy blowball from its stalk?

Yea, and in my Vision of Delight, stands it not fairly writ:

"thence did Venus learn to lead
The Idalian bands, and so to tread
As if the wind, not she, did walk,
Nor prest a flower, nor bow'd a stalk?"

Almost simultaneously with Ben's claim, comes the silver voice of him who sang the fall of man and the conflict of the warrior angels, with Sabrina's song:

Thus I set my printless feet
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread."

"By the mass, then," exclaims another, one Dabridgecour Belchier, "ye are all wrong! In my comedy of Hans Beer-pot, acted in the Low Countries by an honest company of health-drinkers, I wrote:

With that she rose like nimble roe,
The tender grass scarce bending."

The clamor thickens, but a musical laugh breaks in on the controversy, and a bland face smiles upon the wordy storm. "Mine, I think, my masters," says the Bard of Avon. "Ere my muse was in her teens, in the first heir of my invention, I wrote:

The grass stoops not, she treads on it so light."

—Messrs. SHELDON & Co. have in press a work called *The Ancestry of General Grant, and their Contemporaries*, by EDWARD C. MARSHALL, A. M. This work traces back the family history of General GRANT, in this country, to a worthy representative of the Puritan forefathers, MATTHEW GRANT, a Scotchman, who came, in 1630, to Dorchester, Mass., and afterward, in 1635, with the first emigration, to Windsor, Conn. The family of General GRANT was honorably represented in the French and Indian wars, and the Revolution, and we are informed that this book shows it to have been, for more than 200 years, one of marked character and sterling virtues. The work will be a handsomely printed duodecimo of 200 pages.

ABUSE OF JOURNALISM.

Editorial Columns in the Market—What Respectable Journals and the People Say about a Metropolitan Editor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sight of a good man struggling with adversity is a noble one. It exalts and purifies the beholder, and exerts a moral influence in every way salutary and beneficent. Conversely, when a man who has once been good seeks refuge from the strokes of adversity by deliberately becoming bad, he affords a spectacle fraught with sorrow and pain alike for gods and men. Such an instance has been presented by the career of a person now the editor of a Metropolitan daily newspaper. An educated man, one who in his time has done good service to the public in his profession, and in that way gained honorable consideration, has, through moral cowardice and short-sighted selfishness, fallen so low in all respectable esteem that it is hardly possible any future penitence or amendment can lift him from the swinish mire into which he has thus voluntarily plunged. What has been the occasion or excuse for this? It is, alas, too briefly told. He was disappointed in gaining the position as a journalist which he thought his abilities deserved. In this estimate he was perhaps not altogether wrong; for his powers, if not of the first order, either in point of solidity or brilliancy, were of a useful and versatile character, and it is not unlikely that they were insufficiently appreciated. Embittered by this idea, he shook the dust of New-York from his feet and sought in a Western city the fame and fortune denied him here. Unluckily the result was not propitious. The journal he attempted to make a great success in Chicago justified the opinion of New-Yorkers and confounded his own by becoming a disastrous failure. An effort to achieve in statesmanship what had been denied in journalism was hardly more fortunate. A great many enemies, some ridicule, and nomination to a subordinate local office which was indignantly refused, were the sole results of a political voyage that was characterised by not a little adroitness, but in which barefaced self-seeking became, as it so frequently does, the rock of destruction. Failure in the West was followed by a return to the East, and the chagrined and humiliated man, defeated at every turn, in an evil hour adopted as a motto, "Success at any price." This meant for him, in his new essay at journalism, personality, untruth, pruriency, anything and everything to be read and to attract attention. He had tried the "respectable dodge," had failed, and was now bent on a dodge very distinctly the opposite. In this he has been, to some extent, undeniably successful. He has coolly bartered away the reputation of an honorable if unfortunate journalist for loaves and fishes of a sort that literally stink in all good men's nostrils. He has persecuted the unfortunate, traduced the patriotic, prostituted his newspaper for hire, done things that ten years ago he would have scorned to do, and that ten years hence, if he lives, he would give his right hand not to have done. For such a "spicy" and "piquant" mess of pottage he has sold the repute gained by years of honest toil as an upright journalist. For such a "success" he has been willing to sacrifice his title to the name of an honorable gentleman. But, even in these days, is the game worth the candle? We venture to think not, and more, that he himself in his inmost heart—a heart that must be heavy with the contempt and execrations thus wantonly provoked—feels he has made a blunder that is worse than a crime. The sale of his soul to Mephistopheles by Faust, and the subsequent discovery by the miserable vendor that his purchased joys turn to ashes in fruition, furnishes a piteous analogy. If there are degrees in perdition, that surely must be the lowest and worst wherein are cast those who can raise no plea of ignorance or inexperience, who, knowing the good path and well able to pursue it, have deliberately chosen the bad one, and who have sold their eternal jewels for the sake of enjoyment that must, in its essence, be fleeting and despicable. But to have made such a sacrifice for absolutely nothing, must be agony unspeakable. To know, as in the case of the individual of whom we speak, that wherever he turns his regards, or as he would metaphorically express it, his rays, things noisome and unclean must spring forth to beget unredeemed loathing of their creator, chasing him and hating him like FRANKENSTEIN'S Monster forever after, must indeed be a sorry return for the loss of character that has

TELEGRAMS.

A French Army of Observation on the Spanish Frontier.

Insurgent Operations and Strength at Valencia.

Napoleon's Policy with Regard to Public Meetings.

ITS DANGER TO HIS DYNASTY.

Position of the British Ministry on Fenian Amnesty.

Proceedings in the Commercial Convention.

SPAIN.

Report of an Intended French Corps of Observation on the Frontier—The Attitude Toward Cuba—Affairs at Valencia.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Rumors are abroad that the Emperor NAPOLEON intends to establish a Corps of Observation on the frontier, which causes much excitement.

During the debate in the Cortes yesterday, on the resolution thanking the defenders of Spanish authority in Cuba, General PRIM declared that the Home Government only awaited a favorable result of the conflict there to accord all the reforms and liberties required by the colony.

Negotiations with the rebels at Valencia are progressing. A brief delay has been granted, and a certain time fixed within which they may submit, and receive a full pardon; but should they hold out after the time has expired, their lives will be forfeited.

PRUNEDA has been arrested on the charge of engaging in the conspiracy to provoke the insurrection in Saragossa.

Ability of the Regency to Suppress the Outbreak—The Republican Deputies—Arrests—Twenty Thousand Armed Insurgents in the Field.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The *Times*, in its money article to-day, states that the confidence in the ability of Spain to soon repress the Republican insurrection is increasing in commercial circles.

MADRID, Oct. 15—Evening.—The special Committee appointed by the Cortes to investigate the conduct of the Republican Deputies, in their report commend the arrest of General PIERRAD by the Government, for his seditious action at Tarragona.

Three Republican papers published in Madrid have been suppressed, and two others are under prosecution.

Several citizens prominent in the Republican Party have been arrested here.

A petition from the Bishops praying that the insurgents of Valencia may be allowed to capitulate has been refused.

More fighting is reported in Catelonia and Grenada. The Government troops have been victorious. It is calculated that there are 20,000 armed insurgents in the field.

It is reported that the insurgent leaders, PAUL and SALVOCHIA have fired the City of Cartagena.

FRANCE.

The Political Situation—The London Times on the Emperor's Policy—His Words and the Acts of His Agents Contrasted.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The *Times* to-day, commenting on the situation in France, says: "The jealous and inconsistent policy which would allow and forbid public meetings at the same time exceeds our comprehension. To permit citizens to assemble and leave it to the Police to stop discussion is adding insult to injury. The profession of confidence made by the Government is denied by its acts. If anything is likely to be fatal to France and to the dynasty of its ruler, it is perpetual distrust of the capability of the nation for self-control and the never-ending dallying with the introduction of institutions to invest the people with responsibility for their own deeds, which would interest lovers of freedom in the cause of order and give public opinion that sound and wholesome ascendency which would drive ribaldry and license from the field. France has, at the present moment, no government. The Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif placed her between the old Imperial system, which the Emperor declared out of date and exploded, and the new constitutional rule which he has announced, but is unable or unwilling to define. In the interval the people give the Emperor's words too broad an interpretation, while his confidants act as if the words had never been spoken, as if no change had occurred and none was intended; as if personal rule were now and might be expected forever to be what it has been in the worst of times."

Health of the Emperor—A Strike of Coachmen and Clerks.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Emperor's health is satisfactory. Yesterday he went hunting.

A strike of the coachmen and merchants' clerks is imminent.

Sentence has just been pronounced against the persons convicted of pillaging during the riots of last June. Three are condemned to three years' imprisonment, two to two years, one to six months and one to two months. Six were acquitted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Amnesty—The Position of the Government—Arrival of a Tea Ship.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—DANIEL O'DONOGHUE, member of Parliament for Kerry, Tralee, in a letter to the Dublin Amnesty Committee, on the course of the Government toward the political prisoners, says: "The Government, collectively and individually, commiserate the Fenian prisoners, and are anxious to liberate them, if it can be done consistently with duty to the State; but I am convinced that the Government cannot, without degrading its functions and betraying its trusts, yield anything to the faintest semblance of an unconstitutional measure."

The ship *Sir Launcelot*, which sailed from Foo-chow-foo, China, July 18, with a cargo of tea, has arrived in the Thames, and is the winner of the race for tea ships.

The Bishop of Carlisle—Appointment of Rev. Harvey Goodwin.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN has been appointed Bishop of Carlisle. [The Very Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN, Dean of Ely, was born at Kings, Lynn Norfolk, in 1818. He entered Cains, Cambridge, in 1836, and was graduated in 1840 with high honors, being second Wrangler and a prize man. After graduation he was made a Fellow of the University, and was Mathematical Lecturer of his College. For ten years, from 1848 to 1858, he was Rector of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, and for a portion of this time filled the chair of the Hulsean Lectureship in the University. He has always been a severe student. He is the author of a number of religious works, including a Commentary on the first three Gospels, has published "Hulsean Lectures" in 1855-6, and brought out "Lectures on the Church Catechism," sermons, &c., and several elementary works on mathematics, at different periods.]

Newmarket Races—Second October Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Newmarket Derby was run to-day. It was a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added, for three-year olds, colts to carry 123 pounds and fillies 119 pounds, the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; one mile and a half (fifty-one subscribers,) and was won by Count F. DE LAGRANGE'S b. c. *Boulogne*, by *Monarque*, out of *Miss Ion*; Mr. JOHNSTON'S br. c. *Pretender*, by *Adventurer*, out of *Penona*, second; Baron ROTHSCHILD'S b. c. *Wildbad*, by *North Lincoln*, out of *Waterwitch*, third. The betting was twenty to one against *Boulogne*, five to four against *Pretender* and twenty to one against *Wildbad*. Four ran.

The Prendergrast Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, for two-year olds, colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 120 pounds, 1,340 yards, (thirty-three subscribers,) was won by Lord FALMOUTH'S ch. f. *Atlanta*, by *Thormanby*, out of *Hurricane*; Mr. FOSTER'S b. c. *Atlas*, by *Asteroid*, out of *Nunsacton*, second; Mr. HEENE'S b. c. *Hawthornden*, by *Lord Clifton* out of *Bonny Blink*, third. The betting was five to four each on *Atlanta* and *Atlas*, and nine to two against *Hawthornden*. Eight ran.

PORTUGAL.

Proposed Reduction of the Army.

LISBON, Oct. 15.—It is said that a measure providing for the reduction of the army will be proposed at the next session of the Cortes.

AUSTRIA.

Cis-Lithuanian Autonomy Co-Operation of the Bohemian Notables.

PESTH, Oct. 15.—The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH desires to see the establishment of Cis-Lithuanian Autonomy perfected before he leaves on his journey to the East. A transition Ministry is forming, and the Bohemian notables offer their good offices to bring about the desired result.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council—What It is Expected to Do.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The *Civilta Cattolica* says the Bishops have been summoned to the Council not to deliberate on and decide questions by the vote of the majority, but to ratify decisions already resolved upon by the Sovereign and Infallible Pontiff.

JAPAN.

Severe Gale at Yeddo—Several Wrecks Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Advices from Yokohama to Sept. 10 have been received. A severe gale had prevailed there and did considerable damage to the shipping in the harbor. Several wrecks had been reported, but no particulars were received.

EGYPT.

The Nile Subsiding—The Suez Canal—Deepening Probably Necessary.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 15.—The waters of the Nile are subsiding, and there is no longer any apprehension of serious damage to the cotton crop. The losses by the flood will not exceed in the aggregate 500 bales.

A dam on the Suez Canal gave way, but did no great harm to the works, though a large quantity of material was destroyed. It is feared that the canal must be deepened before it can be of any practical use.

CUBA.

Death of General Castello—Spanish Troops Leaving for the Field.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—The rumor of the death of General CASTELLO, who commanded a division of the insurgents, is confirmed.

Another detachment of Spanish troops left to-day for active service in the field.

The steamer *Yazoo* arrived at noon to-day.

THE HORNET OR CUBA.

The Proceedings at Wilmington—A Deserter to Give Evidence for the State.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15.—The case of the sloop-of-war *Cuba* comes up before the United States Commissioner to-morrow, and continues to excite great interest. A marine who had deserted from the *Cuba* and went to New-York has been brought here as a witness for the Government. An attempt was made by the officers of the *Cuba* to arrest him to-day, but the officers of the United States gunboat *Frolic* claimed that he was under the protection of the United States flag, and the movement was abandoned. The impression is general that the case will be again continued by the Government. District-Attorney PIERREPONT, of New-York, is expected to take part in the prosecution to-morrow. The officers of the *Cuba* are still confident of ultimate release.

The Status of the Privateer.

The Spanish Consul at Washington claims to have the most unqoubted evidence that the *Cuba* (*Hornet*) was purchased by Signor MACIAS, of the Cuban Junta, in a certain port of the United States, and at the time of her so-called transfer at sea (a mere subterfuge, it is declared, which was to be winked at by the United States) Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, and his aids in New-York City, had two spies on board the privateer. Since the flight, caused by the threats of the officers on the vessel, of one of the spies, the other one has made his appearance, and being promised full protection from the threats of all enemies, will probably give in his evidence on the trial at Wilmington. It is rumored that he witnessed the transfer, and claims that the papers had all been made out in the port where Señor MACIAS purchased her.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Visit to the Battlefields on the Antietam—Enthusiastic Reception on the Way.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The President and party left Frederick this morning, accompanied by Marshal GOLDSBORO, Dr. SCHLEY, Colonel VERNON, Colonel TRAIL and others, including several ladies, for the Antietam battlefield. They traveled over the mountains in carriages. On the way Secretary COX and Colonel VERNON pointed out the various scenes of the conflict in which they were both engaged, South Mountain possessing peculiar interest for President GRANT and General SHERMAN, who made many inquiries concerning the hostilities at that point. General SHERMAN, with several other gentlemen, hastily passed over a portion of the ground on foot, while the horses were resting, in order better to understand the events and the movements of that day. Secretary COX was a General in the Army of the Potomac, and assumed command of the Ninth Corps after General RENO was killed at South Mountain.

At Middletown large crowds surrounded the open carriage of the President, greeting the visitors with cheers. Handkerchiefs and miniature flags were waved by the ladies, and the bells of the village rung. A reception equally enthusiastic was given at Boonsboro, and also at Keedysville. The party arrived at Antietam Cemetery at 2:30 o'clock, having traveled a distance of about twenty miles in carriages. A large crowd of the residents of the vicinity were there in waiting. Judge WEISELL, of Hagerstown, made a short address, and said he had been instructed by the citizens of Hagerstown to invite the President and party to visit that city.

The President returned his thanks, and said he had been highly gratified with his visit to Western Maryland, but as they had to take the cars at 3:30 o'clock they would not have time to visit Hagerstown. A special train at Keedysville brought the party to Washington at 9 o'clock to-night.

The Western New-York Insane Asylum—Buffalo Selected as the Site.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—The Committee appointed by the Governor to locate a site for the new Insane Asylum in Western New-York, at a meeting in this city this afternoon, selected Buffalo as the best location.

A Police Outrage in Philadelphia—A Court Official Arrested and His Office Searched—The Assaulted Return Judge.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 15.—GEORGE DEISS, clerk in the Common Pleas Prothonotary's office, was arrested last night by Lieutenant KILLACKEY, of the Mayor's Police, without warrant, and locked up in a cell, where he was kept all night. While in custody the keys of the Prothonotary's office were taken from him and the Police entered the office, which this morning bore evidence of having been ransacked. DEISS will be released this morning, when he made complaint before Judge ALLISON, and KILLACKEY was arrested and held in $5,000 bail to answer the charge. He was reprimanded by the Judge in the severest terms. His only excuse was that he arrested DEISS as a suspicious character.

Mr. SIMPSON, President of the Board of Return Judges, is not so seriously injured as was first reported. He is about to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Improvement of the Mississippi and its Tributary—Reports on Agriculture, the Mississippi and Atlantic Water Line, and Taxation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock. The first report presented was that which provides for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. A memorial to be presented to Congress, and resolutions favoring the improvements, were read and unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Agriculture made a report, and requested that copies of the report be furnished the Secretary for distribution. One of the resolutions requests Congress to repeal the law in regard to the land tax in the Southern States. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on a continuous water line from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River was read. The resolutions—eight in number—were adopted. A request was made by Mr. MUNROE, of Iowa, that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses. The request was granted.

The report of the Committee on Taxation, which provides for simplifying, equalizing and reducing the taxes, was adopted.

T. P. LAWRENCE, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Manufacturing and Mining, read a report.

A portion of the majority report of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad was read by the Chairman, Mr. LEWIS, of Alabama.

General SPRAGUE, of New-York, spoke at considerable length in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The report of the committee is full, voluminous and comprehensive, and full of argument, statistics and historical facts.

The Chair reminded the Convention that the time was limited. He said the report of the Committee on Railroads was now in order. The Committee on Railroads generally submitted their report. It recommended the building of railroads leading from various parts of the West to various Gulf ports as the proper outlets for Western products; favors connection by rail of the Pacific Ocean and the Lakes by the Northern route. The report was adopted.

Mr. LAMB, Chairman of the Committee on Direct Trade, submitted a report, which was discussed at length and finally adopted. It favors the establishment of steamship lines between Europe and Southern ports, requests Congress to modify the Navigation laws so as to allow the purchase of foreign ships, and abolish the tax on shipbuilding material. The report recommends that Congress declare ports of entries all cities West and South having a population of 100,000 and upward.

Mr. CORWIN, of Iowa, reported that the Committee appointed for the purpose of selecting a place for the meeting of the next Convention, had selected Cincinnati as the place, and the first Tuesday in October, 1870, as the time. The report was adopted.

A motion that the Convention adjourn *sine die* at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow prevailed.

The Convention then adjourned.

A grand banquet was given to-night by the citizens to the delegates now attending the Convention. Toasts were drunk, wine flowed freely, and the best of good feeling prevailed.

FIRES.

A Great Fire in Glasgow, Scotland—Incendiarism in Rome, N. Y.—Five Fires in One Night.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 15—Noon.—A great fire is now raging here. The Vulcan Oil Works and the Eagle Iron Works are burning. The loss will be very heavy.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Late night before last and yesterday morning there were five fire alarms in Rome. The first fire did no damage; the second injured a new house unoccupied, owned by S. M. GRANBY, slightly; the third and fourth did but little damage; the fifth destroyed a barn owned by W. H. DOXTATER. Another attempt was frustrated by discovery. All were the work of incendiaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Several buildings were burned to-day on the corner of Howard and Eighth streets.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The Ritchie Coal Oil Distillery, on the Washington Turnpike, a few miles from the city, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss $15,000.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Minister to China—Pacific Express Business—Death of an Official—The Washington Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Hon. FREDERICK F. LOW, Minister to China, starts for Washington on Monday.

The trotting match yesterday between *Harvest Queen* and *Venture*, for $10,000, was won by *Harvest Queen* in 2:44.

It is rumored that Wells, Fargo & Co. and the United States Express Companies have combined to perform the express business over the Pacific Railroad and along this coast.

WILLIAM R. PARKINSON, State Comptroller of Nevada, died in Carson City yesterday.

The seceding members of the Washington Territory Legislature are still absent, and the disorganization continues.

Admiral Farragut—A Slight Improvement in His Condition.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15.—Admiral FARRAGUT was more comfortable last night. There is a slight improvement in his condition, but he is not out of danger.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Evening.—Admiral FARRAGUT is much easier, and there are now renewed hopes of his recovery. His strong will sustains him in his severe sickness, but his bodily strength is very slight.

Arrest of the Suspected Saxonville Assassin—Singular Fatal Accident.

WORCESTER, Oct. 15.—JOSEPH WALKUP, suspected of having attempted the assassination of Dr. COWLES and others, at Saxonville, in Framingham, a few months ago, was arrested in this city Wednesday night.

Yesterday, EDWARD STOCKWELL, of Fitchburg, at work in Oakdale, while cutting a small stick with a penknife accidentally severed the femoral artery and died in a few minutes. He was 20 years of age.

Thanksgiving—Nov. 18 Fixed Upon in New-York and Massachusetts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Governor HOFFMAN has fixed upon the 18th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Thursday, Nov. 18, has been appointed a day of thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

Fraudulent Returns—Conviction of a Tobacconist.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—In the United States District Court this evening, the jury in the case of BENJAMIN PAYNE, a tobacconist, charged with making fraudulent returns to the Government, brought in a verdict of guilty.

Base Ball The Red Stockings and Athletics.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—The Cincinnati (Red Stocking) Base-ball Club will arrive at 1 o'clock to-night. The Athletics will arrive to-morrow night, and will play a match here on Monday.

Movements of Prince Arthur.

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 15.—Prince ARTHUR returned from Upper Ottawa to-day. The Governor-General gives a ball in his honor to-night.

Death of Prominent Residents of Massachusetts.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 15.—JOHN NESMITH, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, died to-day, aged 76.

Mrs PEABODY, wife of Rev. A. P. PEABODY, D.D., preacher to Harvard University and Plummer Professor, died at her residence on Quincy-street, Cambridge, yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness.

The United States District Judge for Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—JOHN P. KNOWLES has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Rhode Island District.

A Lake Steamer Ashore—Rescue of the Passengers.

GODERICH, Ont., Oct. 15.—The steamer *Bourne* ran ashore on the beach north of Kincardine Harbor last night. The passengers were all saved.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official Returns—Several Counties Reported Complete.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The following official majorities have been received: Schuylkill County, Packer 999; Democratic loss 345; Delaware County, Geary 1,237, Republican loss 25; Lycoming County, Packer 533, Democratic gain 182; Bucks—Packer 556, Democratic loss 301; Franklin County, 307 for Packer; Dauphin County, 1,352 for Geary; Centre County, Packer 366 majority; York County, 2,780 for Packer; Union County, 581 majority for Geary; Carbon County, 685 for Packer; Berks County, 6,550 majority for Packer; Montgomery County, Democratic majority, 1,084; Cumberland County, Democratic majority, 894; Northampton County gives Packer 3,426 majority; Huntingdon County gives Geary 457 majority. Bradford County gives Geary 2,967 majority; Berks County (correct) gives Packer 6,560 majority; Luzerne County gives Packer 1,000 majority; Adams, Packer's majority, 387; Alleghany, Geary's majority, 4,488; Armstrong, Geary's majority, 244; Beaver, Geary's majority 705; Bedford, Packer's majority, 347; Blair, Geary's majority, 707; Cambria, Packer's majority, 648; Cameron, Geary's majority 51; Chester, Geary's majority 2,084; Clarion, Packer's majority, 1,048; Clearfield, Packer's majority 1,216; Clinton, Packer's majority 679; Columbia, Packer's majority 1870; Crawford, Geary's majority 1,242; Elk, Packer's majority 493; Erie, Geary's majority 2,160; Fayette, Packer's majority, 889; Forrest, Geary's majority, 65; Fulton, Packer's majority, 386; Greene, Packer's majority, 1,450; Indiana, Geary's majority, 1,923; Jefferson, Packer's majority, 72; Lawrence, Geary's majority, 1,725; Lebanon, Geary's majority, 1,331; Lehigh, Packer's majority, 1,528; Lycoming gives Packer 523 majority; Mercer gives Geary 744 majority; Mifflin, Packer 62 majority; Monroe, Packer 2,023 majority; Montour, Packer 489 majority; Northumberland, Packer 503 majority; Perry, Geary 31 majority; Pike, Packer, 738 majority; Snyder, Geary, 404 majority; Somerset, Geary, 1,201 majority; Susquehanna, Geary, 1,086 majority; Venango, Geary, 266 majority; Washington, Packer, 153 majority; Wayne, Packer, 440 majority; Westmoreland, Packer, 1,341 majority; Wyoming, Packer, 320 majority.

VERMONT.

The Legislature—Organization of Both Houses.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 15.—The Vermont Legislature organized to-day by the election of the following officers: Senate—HENRY CLARK, of Rutland, Secretary; M. B. CARPENTER, of Barre, Assistant Secretary, and Rev. P. B. FISK, of Peacham, Chaplain. House—G. W. GRANDEY, Speaker; D. M. CAMP, of Newport, Clerk, and Rev. R. H. MORGAN, of Northfield, Chaplain.

ARKANSAS.

The Liberal Republican State Convention—Suspension of a Newspaper.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, Little Rock, says: "The State Fair is passing off smoothly. The Liberal Republican State Convention adjourned last night. There was a large attendance and perfect harmony. Most of the liberal and conservative platform was adopted. Universal suffrage and the general reform of the present State Government were indorsed. Their action is to be referred to the people for indorsement. The *Liberal*, newspaper, has been sold, and has suspended publication."

British and American Cities, Manners and Customs.

To the Editor of the Times:

The TIMES of Oct. 14 has in its columns two communications from "special correspondents" in England, and while I am obliged to own the good sense and judgment which prompts the one, I must certainly take exception to the other. In the former, which is under the title of "Shipbuilding Abroad," the writer gives an interesting description of some of the principal localities where this branch of commerce is carried on. When we look at the figures shown, which are doubtless correct, it is easy to see how vastly superior are England's resources, and, at the present prices of labor in this country, how utterly impossible it is for American builders to cope with those of Great Britian, especially in the construction of iron vessels. No doubt many of the readers of the TIMES will heartily join its correspondent in deploring the suicidal policy which still enforces our Registry laws, forbidding ships of British construction to sail under the American flag, and throwing the whole trade between this country and Europe into the hands of foreigners, whereas it was formerly controlled by the merchants of Boston and New-York.

But it is not with this article that I wish to deal, but with one headed "Scenes in England." The writer is probably an Englishman, who with praiseworthy ardor strives to make the town of Liverpool overshadow New-York with its beauty and grandeur, or else an American, who, contrary to all precedent, has been suddenly overpowered with the dignity and majesty of the British Lion as exhibited in that locality. There are many places in England which for beautiful surroundings and scenery cannot be surpassed, but Liverpool is not one of them. I have been in most of the principal cities of the world, and I know of no one so well calculated to inspire dismal and dreary thoughts in the mind of the beholder as Liverpool seen from the River Mersey. As a general rule the traveler who has just completed a passage to a foreign country by water, is impatient to be once more on dry land, and to this end usually hails the first boat that comes alongside. I am no exception to that class of passengers, but the first time I found myself swinging about in the furious tide of the River Mersey, and fairly opposite Liverpool, I leaned over the side with the utmost indifference, and gazed at the array of frowning walls, tall chimneys, and columns of black smoke with a feeling that it would require very little persuasion to induce me to take the next steamer home without going on shore at all. On the south-western side of the river lies the town of Birkenhead, which the TIMES correspondent was pleased to liken to Brooklyn, and which resembles that city about as much as Yorkville does. Once on shore the newcomer is better pleased. The Liverpool docks are well worth crossing the Atlantic to see. But in fact when one has seen them he has seen the only object of any possible interest in the whole town, except, perhaps, the museum.

I do not take offence at the comparison drawn between Liverpool and New-York, for travel is so common now that there must be thousands of people able to judge how far your correspondent is correct, but I do take serious exception to the statements concerning the manners of Americans and the illustration given, which is of a person who would be, here or abroad, judged as severely as he is by your correspondent.

"There are," says he, speaking of English and American habits, "other contrasts, but they are comparatively unimportant." And then he mentions that these contrasts consist in the Englishman always being well dressed and brushed, and gives us to understand that we poor Americans are the reverse. In order to prove this, he uses the following remarkable argument: In the Liverpool Museum, among many others, are wax figures of President LINCOLN, General GRANT and R. E. LEE; and, while all the European celebrities have a very neat appearance, these unfortunate gentlemen present an untidy, unkempt and generally disreputable aspect. But so far from proving the writer's assertion that they (the wax figures) are model Americans, they only prove to me the contrary. The figures may be of Americans, but the dresses are eminently British—which makes all the difference.

GEO. A. LUNT.

WASHINGTON.

The New Circuit Judges—An Earnest Contest for the Appointments—The New Two-Dollar Greenbacks—The Western Branch Mints—The Imitation Note Swindle.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—There is a very quiet but very earnest contest going on with reference to the new Circuit Judges to be appointed by the President for the District comprising the States of New-York, Vermont and Connecticut. There are a dozen candidates already present, among whom are Ex-Senator HARRIS, of New-York, supported by Senator FENTON; Hon. WARD HUNT, present Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, supported by Senator CONKLING; Ex-Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, who will probably have the support of the Connecticut Senators until it is demonstrated that he cannot be appointed; Judge WOODRUFF, of the New-York Supreme Court, who is pressed by District-Attorney PIERREPONT and many members of the Bar; A. S. JOHNSON, Ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals of New-York, who is supported chiefly by Mr. EVARTS. Judge HENRY E. DAVIES is also a candidate. Judge BENEDICT, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New-York, and Judge ROBERT S. HALE, of Essex, are also mentioned, and there are probably no two thus far named who stand better in the estimation of the appointing power than they.

THE NEW TWO-DOLLAR NOTES.

Business men and banks will be rejoiced to learn that on Monday Treasurer SPINNER will issue $70,000 in greenbacks of the new plate of the denomination of two dollars. This will be continued daily until the bank note companies are able to supply all the currency of all denominations that is required by law.

THE BRANCH MINTS IN THE WEST.

Dr. LINDERMAN, formerly of the Philadelphia Mint, who was sent to investigate the affairs of the mint at San Francisco, the branch mints at Denver and Carson City, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It covers 500 pages of foolscap, and the substance of it is that he found everything correct, as far as the responsibility of the management of the respective institutions is concerned.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The forthcoming annual report of General SPINNER will show that the total amount of national currency, of all kinds, in circulation on the 30th of June last, was $478,035,838 61.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker BLAINE left for Maine to-night. He returns again for the Winter about the last of November.

A NEW BANK BUILDING.

The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company have purchased that valuable property opposite the north front of the Treasury Department, and west of RIGGS & CO.'s bank, 186 feet front on Pennsylvania-avenue, by 136 feet front on Lafayette-square, for $80,000. It is the intention of the Company to erect an elegant bank building on this property next Spring, to be occupied by them as the home office. Branches of this Company are established throughout the principal cities of the country, and their deposits now reach nearly $1,500,000.

STATIONERY FOR CONGRESS.

Bids for furnishing stationery for the use of the House of Representatives have been received at the Clerk's office, and will be opened next week upon the return of Mr. MCPHERSON. Most of them are from our city dealers. The contracts for furnishing stationery for the Senate during the ensuing year have been awarded to several firms of this city, New-York and Philadelphia.

THE "GENUINE IMITATION NOTES."

The case of the swindling firm in New-York, who deceive people by proposing to furnish them with "genuine imitation legal-tender notes," and sending the purchaser photographs of United States currency, has been referred to Solicitor BANFIELD, and if there is any authority to suppress the swindle Secretary BOUTWELL will promptly exercise it.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

STATISTICS OF TRADE FOR JULY.

Monthly Report No. 1, series of 1869-'70, from the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, shows the value of domestic exports from the United States during the month of July, 1869, to have been $35,433,835, of which $27,094,216 was of merchandise from Atlantic ports; $987,013 merchandise from Pacific ports; $6,107,047 specie and bullion from Atlantic ports; $1,245,559 specie and bullion from Pacific ports; the whole, reduced to gold values, amounting to $28,291,177. The principal articles of export were: Wheat, $5,966,168; flour, $2,240,160; raw cotton, $1,274,015; sporting guns, $633,451; petroleum, $3,315,998; bacon and hams, $848,282; lard, $463,773; pork, $250,822; cheese, $1,119,065; leaf tobacco, $4,165,500.

The present account contains the new classification of domestic exports, the commodities specified numbering twice as many as in previous years. Total imports during the month, $37,604,886; dutiable, $34,928,000; free of duty, $2,676,886; entered for consumption, $20,931,684; entered warehouse, $16,673,202; brought in American vessels, $10,238,591; in foreign vessels, $27,366,295. The principal articles imported were: Silver coin, $656,129; coffee, $1,267,859; chemicals, drugs and dyes, $649,590; manufactures of flax, $1,262,109; hides and skins, $1,125,786; railroad bars or rails, $896,471; silk and manufactures, $2,338,645; brown sugar, $5,082,635; molasses, $1,448,229; tea, $687,290; tin and manufactures, $635,550; wood and manufactures, $1,382,501; wool, $614,012; woolen dress goods, $2,011,421. The total value of re-exports was $1,747,296, of which $838,927 was gold and silver coin. The statement of imports, exports and re-exports show the transactions under these respective heads for the month of July, 1869, and for the seven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868. The total tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the month was: Entered, 1,020,704; cleared, 1,028,094. The entrances and clearances at the six principal ports were as follows:

	Entered.	Cleared.
New-York	294,952	301,778
Boston	75,849	78,202
San Francisco	42,966	43,345
Philadelphia	20,133	23,338
Baltimore	21,523	19,633
New-Orleans	8,808	13,352

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES ON THE GILA.

The General Land Office has received returns of the survey of the township and section lines of five townships on the Gila River, in Southern Arizona, containing 105,252 acres of agricultural and grazing lands, bearing evidence of having been formerly under a high state of cultivation for centuries, and abounding in ruins of elaborate and sometimes magnificent structures, together with relics of extinct races, possessing considerable knowledge of the arts and manufactures—among the most extensive of the ruins being those called Casa Grande, about two miles southwest of the junction of the east and south channels of the Gila River. These townships embrace the growing towns of Adamsville and Florence, on the Fort Yuma and Fort Grant wagon roads, as well as numerous productive farms and pastures, well stocked with cattle and sheep.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Receipts from customs, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 9, inclusive, were as follows:

Boston	$543,934 35
New-York	3,432,317 45
Philadelphia	226,476 67
Baltimore	207,511 90
San Francisco, Sept. 25 to Oct. 2	269,466 34
Total	$4,679,706 71

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The United States storeship *Guard*, Captain WM. ADAMS, commanding, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning from Lisbon, and had eight prisoners on ard—John O'Neil, John Kullenmeyer, James O'Donnell, seamen, James Hollis, Albert Schmidt, Frank Sherron, ordinary seamen, from the *Richmond*; Frank Kuhmeyer, ordinary seaman, from the *Franklin*; John Walsh, landsman, from the *Kenosha*. Their offence is partly assault upon their officers, and partly refusing to do duty. They were delivered up to the receiving ship *Vermont*, whence they will be sent to the Marine Prison in Flatbush-avenue. The ship was thirty-three days out, and spoke, on the 13th ult., the *Seypoone*, whose officers deny entirely the rumor about [illegible] having forgotten the *Hypoone* for trying to blow up the powder room.

The Cabinet is going into commission, and will be in full force. The Doctors will go into commission in the beginning of next week.

COLFAX AMONG THE MORMONS.

He is Serenaded in Salt Lake and Makes a Speech—A Very Plain Speech on Mormonism.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 6, 1869.

Last evening the era of free thought and speech here was inaugurated in Utah by Vice-President COLFAX. With the friends who have been traveling with him on the Pacific Coast two months, he arrived at Uintah, *en route* East, last Sunday, having been detained at Promontory by a change in the railroad time table. There he was met by several gentlemen from this city, among them Messrs. RICHARDS and MCBEAN, appointed a Committee by the City Council, to tender him the hospitalities of Salt Lake, escorting him hither. These he courteously declined, on grounds that will appear hereinafter. A concourse of citizens awaited their arrival at the Townsend House. As Mr. COLFAX alighted from the coach, Hon. WM. H. HOOPER and a Committee appointed by the City Council, again tendered him the hospitalities of the city. He declined them as before.

Last evening, at early dusk, the band from Camp Douglas came down and serenaded the Vice-President at his hotel. He was loudly called for, and, of course, had to make a speech. He appeared on the porch and was introduced by Colonel MAXWELL. There was so much confusion and restlessness that I could not get a verbatim report of what he said, but what follows may be taken for it, substantially:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am just on the eve of my departure from this beautiful City of Salt Lake, where I have enjoyed a visit of a few days, and I appear before you in response to the serenade to which myself and party have been treated, with a voice hoarse with cold, to thank those who have been so kind to us during our sojourn here, and to thank the thousands who are present for coming from their homes "to speed the parting guest." I was thinking this evening of the time when I was in your city, four years ago last June, with my traveling companions, Governor BROSS and Mr. BOWLES. We had been traveling over the arid and boundless plains, the deserts and alkali valleys that lie between this city and the Missouri River, and, after passing through the wild mountain scenery which lies east of this valley, on emerging from the canyon one morning, we looked down for the first time in our lives on the City of Salt Lake. And as it burst upon our view I thought it a beauteous place—filled, as its gardens were, with fruit trees and shrubbery, its Jordan shining like a silver thread across the valley—seeming like another Palmyra in the desert. And when, after visiting Camp Douglas and the faithful soldiers there, we reached the city, with its broad streets and rippling streams, in their pretty beds, I did not wonder at the enthusiasm manifested by those who had been here before us. We were received at that time with great courtesy by your city authorities, and were the recipients of a great deal of kindness from Mormons and Gentiles alike during our stay with you. I have again found occasion to travel to the Pacific slope. With two of my old companions of the stage coach and our families I have made the tour of Oregon and California, strictly in a private capacity, and with the object of informing myself as to the resources and wants of all parts of the country, as I think public men should do. We have been treated with the utmost kindness everywhere. Returning to your country from the West, on the railroad, I was met by a Committee of your City Council and kindly tendered the freedom of the city. Having declined, as far as possible, all formal receptions, and visiting you in an unofficial capacity, I thought it best to decline your generous offer with an expression of my thanks. Although fresh from the glorious scenery of California, her lovely valleys and gigantic mountains, I find your country and city on my return as beautiful as ever. I was glad, also, to be here during your County Fair. I will not stop to tell you how gratified I was at sight of your cotton and woolen fabrics, fine as are produced anywhere, nor how much I was interested in your silk productions and various manufactured articles on exhibition in your Fair. I was pleased to see these products of industry in your midst, and the evidences of your progress in the establishment of domestic manufactures. The rich display of fruits, and vegetables, and grain, the products of your soil, excited my admiration. I have enjoyed meeting and associating with many friends here, but this great pleasure has been not unmingled with pain, and I feel it imperative upon me to give expression on one point, to the views and sentiments which I believe are held by the great majority of the American people. It is better for those who are in public life to talk face to face frankly with the citizens of this great Republic, as an American citizen should talk, and as such I stand before you to-night. I know that many of you differ with me on the point at issue between you and the Government. I have been to your Tabernacle, your Bowery and ward assemblies, and have there listened patiently to the expounding of views with which I have no sympathy. But I recognize your right to express such views as you choose, and I claim the same right. It is in no spirit of unkindness, but rather from a sense of duty, that I refer to this unpleasant subject, that I speak freely as an American citizen on the soil of the Republic, under its flag and within the bounds of its authority. I believe you will listen to me as patiently as I have to you. It is defying and violating the law of the United States, obligatory on all the Territories, which makes the heart of the American people cold toward you, which frustrates your endeavors

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Second Day of the Congressional Committee.

Views of Prominent Shipbuilders and Shipowners.

Iron Shipbuilding----Can America Compete with England?

The Congressional Committee continued its sessions at the Custom House yesterday morning.

Mr. A. C. STIMERS, Naval Engineer, gave the following testimony: I am interested in the steamship building of this country; we all know that it is not being carried on to any extent at present, but if we had the same laws here in reference to the matter that they have elsewhere there would be a great many ships built; I understand the law in England is, that when you commence to build a ship every part of the material which goes into her construction is free from duty, and after she is built every article that goes on board of that ship—such as wines, liquors, food, &c.—are also free from duty; if we can have such a law in this country, then ships can be so cheaply constructed that we could rival any nation in the world; our people make as good sailors as the English and better than the French, Spanish or German; we have to pay more here, but we get more work for the same money. I don't think ships would cost more if we did not labor under any disadvantage in regard to materials. If the Internal Revenue tax were taken off we could buy iron at a fair price. We can build ships now cheaper than a great many people suppose; and if that one disadvantage were removed, we could do work as cheap as and better than they do abroad. I saw in the papers that some of the gentlemen before this Committee think we can't build iron steamers at present so well as they do in England. During the war forty-six iron steamers were built under my superintendence, and Mr. ROWLAND built others; there was also constructed the *Merrimac*, as good a ship as was ever built in England. Our vessels can make more money than those of any other nation, our iron is superior to English iron, and our shipbuilders pay a higher price for American than English iron, on account of its superiority. There is only one mode of operation for the construction of ironclads and merchant ships; in Jersey City, Boston, Philadelphia, Greenpoint, New-York and other places vessels had been built with iron hulls, under his superintendence, and nothing could equal them. The iron was of the best quality. The vessels had been in storms and were driven on sandbanks, and yet not a hole was driven into them; give the Americans a fair chance to build iron ships and they would build fleets of them.

Mr. MONELL.—You stated yesterday that on wooden ships the duty was $6 or $8, and on iron ships $10 to $12 per ton register.

Mr. STIMERS.—It was stated yesterday that the insurance on iron ships was low, because they were English and well built, but it would be equally low on American built ships.

CHAIRMAN.—Do I understand you to say that the difference in cost of construction is simply a difference in duty, and in all other respects we could compete with the foreign shipbuilders?

Mr. STIMERS.—Yes, Sir, decidedly; we can make money right alongside of these English ships.

CHAIRMAN.—How do you overcome the difference in the cost of labor?

Mr. STIMERS.—The labor is worth more. You can get more out of an American mechanic than of an Englishman; we can do more with just similar machinery, and in a great many cases we have better machinery. In 1854, when I was in England, some of their works was inferior to ours, but now I think it is superior; we are running down, and will run out if you don't give us a chance.

CHAIRMAN.—According to your observations a builder of wooden ships can build iron ships?

Mr. STIMERS.—The builders of iron ships are generally those who have been building wooden ships. The form is the same. There is only a different arrangement of the material. In fact the art of shipbuilding is simple if you understand the architecture of a vessel.

Mr. MONELL.—You will have no difficulty in supplying ships if you have the demand?

Mr. STIMERS.—None, whatever, and we build good ships; we want to be secure of a market for the vessels.

Mr. HOLMAN.—During the war you built ships, were they constructed so cheap that they could be used for commercial purposes?

Mr. STIMERS.—We can now make them cheaper. I have an experience in shipbuilding at home and abroad, and I say that the difference in the cost of labor is counterbalanced by the quantity of work an American does.

Mr. HOLMAN—Take away the duty and ships can be built so cheap in this country as to be able to compete with foreign builders?

Mr. STIMERS—Yes, but we want further inducement to the shipowners, that materials carried into that ship shall be free also. That is the practice in England. If I go across in a Cunard steamer I can have my bottle of champagne for three shillings, which I can't get in an American vessel; I cannot say whether the policy of furnishing goods from bonded warehouses extends further than Great Britain; there is no government but the American that prohibits the sailing of foreign-built ships under their flag. American ships would earn more money than foreign vessels and pay better.

Mr. HOLMAN.—So far as the encouragement of industry in this country is concerned, all that is gained is what is gained in the workmanship and construction of the vessel itself?

Mr. STIMERS.—Until the vessel is constructed, that is all, but if a ship is owned here and manned by our people, our people make the profit; our ships have beaten those of other nations. Besides, when we have building yards of our own we could build ships whenever needed; if you buy a ship abroad, you will have to put people there on board to bring her here.

Mr. HOLMAN.—Are sailors admitted on all vessels without regard to nationality?

Mr. STIMERS—Yes, Sir; I never heard of any distinction. The advantages to be gained by relieving the shipbuilder from duty would be the benefit resulting from the construction of the vessel, the advantage of keeping up our own shipyards with a view to any national exigencies, and a better class of ships than those got from abroad. If we were allowed to buy ships wherever we pleased, at first there would be quite a number bought abroad, because the general impression would be in favor of them; but ultimately the merits of the few ships built here would be such that America would gain. I would ask that Americans be allowed to register foreign vessels, and shipbuilders be relieved of tax on materials.

Mr. HICHBORN, Chairman of the Maine Shipowners' Association, asked: Do you think to-day, if the duties were remitted, you could build iron ships in New-York at the price that they are building them now on the Tyne and the Tees?

Mr. STIMERS—Yes, Sir; I have several shops which are ready for building iron ships. People who have experience know how to build good ships.

Mr. MONELL—If you had demand for ships do you think you would be able to build from foreign material as quickly as they can abroad?

Mr. STIMERS—Yes; we have mills ready to roll such iron, if we had only the order. Mills grow up to meet the demand. The majority of iron-clad Government vessels were built in private yards; the work of construction is going on so rapidly in England that in one place, which was meadowland eighteen months ago, there have been recently fourteen ships launched,—there are docks in Wilmington, Boston and elsewhere ready to build iron vessels.

Mr. T. F. ROWLAND, proprietor of the Continental Iron Works, was the next witness. He said: I built three or four vessels previous to the war. At the breaking out of the war, Captain ERICSSON contracted to build the *Monitor* within 101 days, and we had her just finished in 100 days, with men whom I had in my employ for two or three years; she went off, and was successful. I got another order for three or four other ships; my foreman refused to work unless I gave him ten per cent. of the profits; I discharged him and the whole of the experts, and employed men who were from all sorts of trades; I was the only person who knew anything of shipbuilding; we went ahead and got the vessels out before some that were building in other parts of the country; then I got an order for two large monitors; I built the *Puritan*, which would excel any ship in the world; while the Englishman publishes everything he knows, we don't; the reason they work better in England now is because they used the machines we used during the war; they make better hulls on that account; they don't build a ship very much less than 63 cents a pound; about £16 a ton for sailing vessels, and £22 or £24 for steamers; when I want iron I can have it rolled in Jersey City in a day; English iron is from twenty to forty per cent. poorer than our American iron; iron may be able to sustain from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds the square inch; our iron, being superior to the English, our ships can be stronger; prices for building here are about ten per cent. more than in England, but Americans will not invest in vessels because they are not satisfied with four per cent. on their capital, which people of foreign countries are. We can build iron ships here not ten per cent. over the cost on Lloyd's specification.

Mr. NELSON—What is the cost of machinery of a steamer compared to what it is in England?

Mr. ROWLAND—It can be produced here for the same money.

Mr. MONELL—Don't you think there is a combination among foreign lines to exclude traffic from American vessels?

Mr. ROWLAND—I believe people go where they can get the cheapest; the English are satisfied with less profit than we are; the duty of $15 a ton on iron is also a great drawback. In Lloyd's we are obliged to have iron able to bear 20,000 pounds, which costs from four and a half to five cents per pound, in currency; the English only only have 20,000-pound iron, which costs two and a half to three cents sterling, so that really there is no great difference; we pay our men more, but they do twice more work; to-day there are American vessels in China waiting for freight, while English vessels have plenty.

Mr. L. W. SMITH was in favor of having iron duty free; a vessel of 1,000 tons could be built in the Clyde at an expense of $4,000 less than in America, but if the duty on iron was taken off, there would, in such a ship, be a sum of $17,000 in favor of the American builders. The English were charging £45 to £50 for horse power; American engines could be built at that rate at a less expenditure of fuel; Pacific mail ships were burning forty tons of coal a day, while Clyde-built steamers would use from fifty to seventy tons.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of the firm of WILLIAMS & GUION, was next examined. He believed vessels could be built better and cheaper in England than in America; his firm had six large steamers crossing the Atlantic; they are iron propellers of about 3,000 tons each, and cost about £23 per ton; sailors were cheaper in England, and provisions and wines could be put on board a ship there free of charge, and without any distinction of nationality; if there had been a free trade in ships fifteen years ago, American commerce would be sound to-day. Only very few lines were subsidized.

Mr. NELSON, of the Shipowners' Association, remarked that he was glad of the publicity the matter had received. He denounced the law prohibiting an American citizen from investing his money wherever he wished—a law which has been the means of reducing the shipping of the country fifty per cent. within the last ten years, while England increased, and had now a tonnage of 9,800,000 tons—equal to that of the whole world. The only remedy for the evil would be the obtaining of vessels, reinsurance and negotiable paper based upon the body of the vessel. At the close of the Crimean war a large number of vessels were sold at a sacrifice, and yet not one could be purchased by an American on account of the prohibitory law of the country. He denied that the people of the country were too anxious for large profits to engage in the merchant service, and instanced the Anchor line to show that the profits were large enough for any speculator. If labor was cheaper in England that was one reason why there should be free trade, for the American could have his establishment on the Clyde and there perform the orders received here. This mode of procedure would not produce denationalization. HIRAM POWERS did not denationalize himself when he went to Italy and created the Greek Slave; neither did ANSON BURLINGAME who was traveling as a pseudo Chinese citizen. Cheap work, if once produced, would be the means of developing the products of the country. He concluded by saying he was in favor of training ships for boys, as a means of making good sailors for the country.

A letter was read from Mr. ALSTON WILSTON, member of the Shipowners' Association, regretting his inability to attend, advocating the registry of all vessels bought by Americans, removal of duty and of restrictions in respect to men in the mercantile marine.

Mr. WM. H. WEBB asked for a postponement of the Commission on the ground that several influential shipowners were absent. He was in favor of the remission of duty on all materials, and a subsidy to enable American commerce to compete with English. If vessels were cheap, American shipowners would have the preference in the carriage of freight.

Mr. NELSON denied that any important shipowner was absent.

Mr. WESTERVELT said that the day of wooden ships was gone, and iron was fast taking the place of wood. In building iron ships it required a great deal of experience, which American workmen had not. There was a time when ships built in this country were superior to any others of the world, but this was long since past; before the war shipbuilders were paid $2 25 a day, while they were paid now $4; what cost before $55, now costs $110; if duties were remitted and a subsidy granted, American ships would successfully compete both for passengers and freight.

Mr. W. COBB, shipbuilder, Maine, said that he paid carpenters $2 25 to $3 a day. There had not been any advance in that kind of labor since the war; used to get men at half a dollar less before the war. First-class ships had been built in Maine at $55 the ton, and ships could be produced at present at from $70 to $75 a ton. The actual cost of such ships before the war was about $40 a ton for the hull and spars.

Mr. R. P. BURKE testified that a thousand-ton ship that would cost $73 a ton was good. He had a splendid one building that would cost $75 a ton. He was not in favor of free trade in ships, but wanted a reduction in the duty on materials that entered into the construction of the ships, so that America could compete with other nations. It had been wisely said that a nation which controlled the ocean controlled the world, and it would be a great disgrace to the ingenious and pushing people of the continent, who had the Pacific and Atlantic on each side of them, to be driven from the seas.

The inquiry was then adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

Congratulatory Call upon Governor Hayes—His Response—What the People Have Declared.

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, when it was fully known in Columbus, Ohio, that Governor HAYES was reëlected, an impromptu meeting of Republicans was held, and it was decided to celebrate the victory. A huge bonfire was built on the corner of High and State streets, and soon after a large crowd collected in front of the Committee Rooms, and loudly called for Governor HAYES. After repeated calls Governor HAYES appeared on the balcony, and, after repeated cheers, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is quite natural that after the noisy and premature demonstrations of last evening, of our adversaries, in celebrating their supposed victory, that the Republican people of Columbus should feel disposed to show their satisfaction with the result of the election of yesterday, and should meet to congratulate each other upon it; and certainly there is great reason for rejoicing. Before speaking of what has been achieved by the election, allow me, in the name of the Republican Party of Ohio, to thank the Republican Executive Committee of the State for the zeal, efficiency, industry and prudence by which they have contributed so much to achieve the victory we have assembled to celebrate. Allow me, also, in the name of the Republican people of the State, to thank the Republicans of Franklin County, and the Republicans of the City of Columbus, and the Executive Committee of the county, for their success in making such large strides toward redeeming the capital of the State. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of the victory we are celebrating. At the beginning of the canvass I supposed the discussions of the canvass would mainly turn upon State issues; but the nomination of the distinguished gentleman who was my competitor, and the speech which contained his platform of principles, gave to the canvass a national significance. The success of Mr. PENDLETON upon that speech would have signified that a reaction had begun in Ohio on the subject of reconstruction, on the question of repudiation, and on the record of the public men who, from beginning to end, opposed the war. By deciding against Mr. PENDLETON the people of Ohio have decided to stand by the Republican plan of reconstruction, and to complete it by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. They wish what has been settled to remain settled. They have again said, as they said last Fall, in regard to all these troubles, in the language of General GRANT, "Let us have peace." By this election the people of Ohio have also decided to support no man whose principles lean toward repudiation. They believe that honesty is the best policy, and that there is no half-way house between an honest payment of the public debt and repudiation. They believe with GRANT that the sound financial policy is economy, retrenchment, the faithful payment of the public debt. On the subject of elevating to office the men who were against the country during the war, they have again declared that until every question arising out of the rebellion relating to the payment of the public debt, to the integrity of the nation, and the rights of man has been wisely settled, that no man should be trusted with political power who in the great conflict for the nation's life was unfaithful to the cause of union and liberty. I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your attention, and beg to assure men of all parties that nothing has occurred, during the canvass, calculated to produce in me any unkind feeling toward my adversaries; and I trust, if the official figures shall correspond with what the Committee have furnished us this evening, that I shall be able to discharge the duties of my second term without partisan bias toward any citizen. Again thanking you, I bid you good night.

The Humboldt Monument.

The General Committee of the Humboldt Centennial Celebration met on the 9th inst. to audit and settle all accounts. The total cost of the bust and pedestal, including the erection of the same and all the expenses of the festival, amounted to $4,842 59. The total receipts from subscriptions, as published from time to time in the papers, were $4,819 50, leaving a deficit of $23 09. This deficit, as well as other expenses connected with the celebration, amounting to several hundred dollars, were paid by the members of the committee.

Reunion of Belgian Residents.

A reunion of Belgian residents of New-York will take place next Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, when a mutual aid society will be organized. The Belgians who have settled in this City are not numerous, but they are generally of the better class, and make excellent citizens.

Ward's "Soldier of the Seventh Regiment."

This colossal statue, to be placed in the Central Park, has been cast in bronze at the foundry of ROBT. WOOD & CO., in Philadelphia. It will be brought to this City next Monday. The same firm is to cast a figure of SHAKESPEARE for the Shakespearian Society of New-York, and also one of General REYNOLDS. Both these are in progress in WARD'S studio.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Election for Directors of the New Clearing House—Affairs at the Gold Exchange Bank.

The Gold Exchange held an executive session yesterday morning, when Mr. HOYT, the Vice-President, advised that the course pursued by the directors of the new Clearing House, to be elected, be moderate, and that every effort be made to harmonize the conflicting elements in the Board. The action taken on Thursday had resulted in a minority, and it was the duty of the majority to do all they could to arrange the existing differences.

The Committee of Nine on the Clearing House made the following report, after which they were discharged:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the New-York Gold Exchange Bank, offering their rooms and desks for the use of this Exchange in their clearing, would report:

First—That we recommend that the matter be referred for action to the Board of Directors of the Clearing House who are to be this day elected.

Second—That the matter of the use of the Bank of New-York as a depository of the balances of the Clearing Department be referred to the same Board of Directors.

Third—That we ask to be discharged.

HENRY S. CAMBLOS, Chairman.

Seven gentlemen were then appointed tellers, the polls were opened for the election and the balloting proceeded harmoniously and without dissent—many of those who had opposed the Clearing House proposition yesterday, coming forward and depositing their votes. The following ticket was elected:

J. B. Alexander, of J. B. Alexander & Co., No. 24 New-street, 112 votes; H. S. Camblos, of Dibble & Camblos, No. 24 New-street, 115 votes; Townsend Cox, of Derkhiem, Cox & Kemeys, No. 51 Exchange-place, 107 votes; F. De Billier, of Watson & De Billier, No. 15 New-street, 94 votes; G. A. Fanshawe, of Fanshawe & Milliken, No. 3 Nassau-street, 86 votes; Geo. Phipps, of Ketchum, Phipps & Belknap, No. 24 Broad-street, 115 votes; W. T. Hatch, of W. T. Hatch & Son, No. 34 Wall-street, 115 votes; C. Greve, of Meyer & Greve, No. 43 Exchange-place, 59 votes; C. O. Morris, of White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-street, 101 votes; A. Gans, of Frank & Gans, No. 16 Wall-street, 74 votes; T. F. B. Parker, of Parker, Brothers & Purton, No. 19 Broad-street, 106 votes; Joseph S. Chick, of Northrup & Chick, No. 6 Wall-street, 105 votes; R. L. Edwards, of No. 19 Wall-street, 114 votes.

The directors will, it is understood, accept the proposition to take the machinery of the Gold Exchange Bank, and thus those members of the Exchange who have opposed the new Clearing House, thinking that if it was established the business of the bank would be ruined, will be induced to give the new measure their support. Besides, with the facilities afforded by the bank, the business of clearing gold can be assumed almost immediately, instead of waiting for an organization of new machinery.

The Gold Exchange Bank.

The stockholders of this institution held a meeting yesterday morning, at which they gave their assent for the receiver to settle with the creditors of the bank substantially on the basis reported in the TIMES of yesterday, viz., that the bank will pay to all ascertained creditors five per cent. of their balances.

GROSS OUTRAGE.

Two Colored Men Stoned and Their Lives Threatened by Irishmen—Where Were the Police?

Yesterday afternoon, as two colored clergymen, Rev. JACOB THOMPSON, of Tarrytown, and Rev. W. H. BUTLER, pastor of the West Tenth-street Church in this City, were passing the Hudson River Depot in Laight-street, they were attacked with stones by a band of Irish laborers employed about the building, and their lives threatened. They passed round to the other side of the building, and finding the General Superintendent, Mr. DECKER, stated the facts to him. They were kindly treated by Mr. DECKER, who made an effort to discover who the parties were that committed the outrage, but the Deputy Superintendent, whose business it should have been to report the facts to his principal, professed to know nothing about it, and the parties could not be identified. Mr. DECKER expressed his determination to discharge every man engaged in the outrage as soon as he could find out who they were. This is another of the ebullitions of Irish hate against the negro which have been quite frequent since a colored man up town killed an Irishman while defending himself against a crowd of ruffians.

Charge of Perjury Made by an Ex-Senator.

DAVID L. YULEE, formerly a United States Senator from Florida, made a charge of perjury against FRANCIS VASE before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. The complainant accused VASE of having made false oath before JOHN FITCH, Register of Bankruptcy, on the 9th of September, 1868, in proceedings taken by the defendant to force YULEE into involuntary bankruptcy. The defendant, it is alleged, committed perjury in deposing that YULEE had, about the 1st of June, 1868, made a transfer of real estate owned by him in Hamosasse, Hernando County, Fla., to the firm of SMALLWOOD, EARL & CO., of this City, with intent to give them a preference over his other creditors, and thus hinder and defeat the operation of the Bankrupt act. He was also charged with having testified falsely in swearing that he was told by SMALLWOOD that YULEE had conveyed his real estate to the above-mentioned firm in payment of his indebtedness ($20,000) at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. The accused gave bail in $2,000 to appear for examination. He has engaged eminent counsel to act in his defence.

Music at the Central Park To-Day.

The Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Park March.
1. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra" .... Rossini
2. Waltz, "Mildred" .... Godfrey
3. Fantasia, "Blue Bells" .... Dodworth

PART II.

4. March, "Amazon" .... Costa
5. Selection, "Don Pasquale" .... Donizetti
6. Polka d'Concert, "First Love" .... Neumann
7. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" .... Nicholai

PART III.

8. Scherzo, "L'Orologio" .... Arditi
9. March, "Der Tannhauser" .... Wagner
10. Waltz, "Walnut Grove" .... Dodworth
11. Galop, "Jockey" .... Godfrey
Home Thoughts.

Call For a Veteran Soldiers' Mass Meeting.

A call has been issued for a mass meeting of officers and soldiers of the late Union army living in this City, to be held at Dramatic Hall, No. 46 East Houston-street, to-night, (Saturday,) in order to indorse the nomination of General FRANZ SIGEL, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. The call is signed by the following German-American officers of the Union army: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Schwarz, Captain C. A. Fisher, Lieutenant Charles Wellenau, Major Wm. M. Wermerskirch, Captain J. C. F. Beyland, Brigadier-General Max Weber, Colonel Leopold von Gilsa, Brevet Brigadier-General J. E. Bendix, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Senges, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dengher, Brevet Brigadier-General von Schack.

Accidents in the City.

JAMES SHERIDAN, aged 10 years, was kicked in the head yesterday by a horse and dangerously injured. He was taken to his home in Ninety-second-street, near Third-avenue.

Yesterday morning an unknown man was badly crushed in Tenth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, by being caught between a street car and a post. He was removed to Mount Sinai Hospital.

JAMES MULLEN, a street sweeper, was run over at the corner of Avenue D and Houston-street by a cart and had several ribs broken. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Crossing the Park.

The proper authorities in such matters do not seem to realize the necessity for some decent pathway across the Park, the lower end of which is now permanently closed to the public. At night, and both day and night in wet weather, the present apology for a road north of the Post Office building fence is most offensive. A very small outlay would provide all that is requisite, and, if the gratitude of thousands is worth having, would be a good investment.

A New Method of Sprinkling the Streets.

Next Monday a liquid chemical compound for street-sprinkling will be publicly tried in Union-square. It is said to form a union with the dust, solidifying it, and rendering all pavements, especially wooden, more durable. It is also claimed that it purifies the air, preventing contagion. The cost is but little, and it need be used only once a day.

Custom House Appointments.

The following persons have been appointed Night Inspectors at the Custom House, at $3 per day: John E. Jones, James Dennin, Thomas Webb, J. S. Cook, D. Ryan, W. L. Waterman, J. B. Whitlock.

The New Railroad from River to River.

The Avenue C Railroad, running from the Greenpoint to the Jersey City ferries, is now completed, and will commence operations on Monday morning next. The depot is at Nos. 707, 709 and 711 East Tenth-street. It is a three-story brick structure, running through to Eleventh-street. The stables are on the second floor, and have accommodations for nearly 200 horses. The cars are commodious and airy, painted red and yellow, with comfortable cushioned seats, and afford quite a pleasing contrast with the miserable little boxes of some of the "lines" of this City. Considerable delay has been experienced, owing to the tardiness of the manufacturers in delivering the cars, thirty of which have been contracted for. It is intended to run sixteen cars this Winter, about ten of which will be ready to commence with on Monday. The running time will be about 35 minutes.

THE TURF.

Sale of the Clifton Stud Thoroughbred Stock.

There was a fair attendance of the leading patrons of the turf at the Clifton Stud Farm on Staten Island, yesterday, to witness the sale of imported and American thoroughbred stock belonging to R. W. CAMERON, Esq., who contemplates an early retirement from the turf. Among those present we noticed Governor Bowie and F. Hall, of Maryland; T. W. Doswell, of Virginia; H. P. McGrath and T. G. Moore, of Kentucky; W. Cottrill, of Alabama; M. A. Littell and I. Coffey, of New-Jersey; F. Morris, I. Hunter, J. Morris, L. G. Morris, S. Leland and C. Bathgate, of Westchester County; W. Welch, of Philadelphia; D. Withers, S. Bruce, D. McDaniels, J. Chamberlain, H. B. Perkins, B. P. Lounsbury, R. Underwood, T. B. Read and Dr. J. Irving, of New-York.

There was no disposition manifested by the company to make any purchase of the stock offered, and with the exception of two brood mares, *Genista* and *Pussy*, purchased by Mr. CAMERON for $3,000, none were sold. Of the three-year olds, *Inveruglass* was sold to Mr. LOUNSBURY for $500, and *Sapphire* for the same amount to the same gentleman, and they were litterly given away at the price. None of the foals were sold, there being no offers; but privately two of them, the filly out of *Jerusalem*, and the filly out of *Nellie James*, were purchased for $1,500 and $1,000, respectively. There was no bid for the renowned stallion *Leamington*, although after the sale Mr. CAMERON was offered, by Mr. WELCH, of Philadelphia, the owner of *Lady Thorn* and *Flora Temple*, the sum of $11,250, which, however, he declined, and we think, very wisely, for the horse is confessedly the most valuable thoroughbred stallion in America. Neither *Warminster* nor *Hampton Court* were sold. We sincerely trust that Mr. CAMERON will reconsider his determination to retire from the turf, for with the promising stock of young ones, the product of the famous *Leamington*, we think he must have a brilliant future before him.

A draught of brood mares from the Jerome Park Home Stable was then offered at auction. Of these *Mary Biddle*, by *Glencoe*, was purchased by Mr. L. G. MORRIS for $120; *National Maid*, by *Glencoe*, by the same gentleman, for $100, and *Ariel*, by *Glencoe*, for $110 by Mr. T. W. DOSWELL.

The Value of the Stud—The Stallions.

CLIFTON STUD FARM, STATEN ISLAND,
Friday, Oct. 15, 1869.

The breaking up of such a stud as Mr. CAMERON'S is a serious loss to the neighborhood in which it has been located, and it is earnestly to be hoped that those horses that have remained unsold may pass into the hands of owners as straightforward and as unselfish as Mr. CAMERON, and that they at least shall remain in the vicinity of horsemen anxious to improve the strain of blood throughout the country.

This stud comprised four stallions, fifteen brood mares, five three-year-old colts in training and eight weanlings. Of the stallions three are first-class animals, *Leamington*, a dark-brown horse, got by *Faugh-a-Ballaugh*, and winner of the Leger, is a splendid specimen of an English clean-bred racehorse, and is a worthy son of his illustrious sire. *Faugh-a-Ballaugh* was a noted getter of both flat-race horses and steeple-chasers, victors of many a hardly-contested race on both English and Irish courses. In Ireland, in particular, those horses have shown conspicuous as weight-carrying hunters and steeple-chasers. *Warminster* is a brown horse, also of clean-bred English pedigree, got by the famous *Newminster*, a horse of immense performance, and one of the most fashionable stallions of his day in England. *Hampton Court*, got by *Young Melbourne*, is a useful class of horse, short and strong, and well put together. *Gienevis* is as yet untried, but, as he has some of the *Voltigeur* blood, he is looked upon as a promising young one, The brood mares, as a lot, were good, showing some of the first blood in England, and would be a valuable addition to any breeding stud. The three-year olds, the foals and fillies, did not attract as much attention as their seniors, though their breeding was quite equal. Yet, as they have their laurels to win, they must await their time.

The proper report of the sale you have received from your own reporter, and therefore of it I shall write nothing. Perhaps, had the weather been more propitious, the sale would have been more satisfactory.

A New Method of Extinguishing Fire.

At Harlem Flats yesterday several experiments were made, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Fire Department, in order to test the merits of an invention by Mr. TODD, whereby it is claimed that fires may be extinguished in one-fifth the ordinary time by the use of chemicals, with which the water from the mains, as it passes through an engine, is impregnated. Two large fires, consisting of tar barrels on which were thrown quantities of benzine, were lighted, and Engine No. 36, and an engine prepared according to the plan of Mr. TODD, commenced to play on the fires, both of which were extinguished at the same time. Another attempt was attended with a like result, so that no particular advantage of the new invention was demonstrated.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE CASE OF EDWARD M. YERGER, OF MISSISSIPPI—POINTS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—THE OPENING.

The petitioner, on the 22d day of July, 1869, filed his petition in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, setting forth that he was a citizen of the said State, in no wise connected with the military service of the United States; that he was then held in custody for trial before a Military Commission for an offence alleged to have been committed "against the peace and dignity of the State," and praying for the writ of *habeas corpus* that the legality of his commitment may be inquired into.

The writ was issued, and on the 22d July he was produced in open Court by Brevet Major-General R. S. Granger, whereupon it was ordered by the Court, that "the said Edward M. Yerger be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi, to be by him held and detained in custody until the further order and judgment of the Court."

Afterward, the "cause coming on to be heard," the following entry was made: "The Court therefore accordingly adjudges, that the imprisonment of the prisoner for the causes in the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case set forth, are sufficient cause and warrant in law for his detention by said Granger. It is therefore ordered that the writ be dismissed, and the prisoner remanded to custody of said Brevet Major-General R. S. Granger, to be by him held and detained in custody for the purposes, and to answer to the charge as set forth in the return of said Granger."

On these facts the petitioner founds his application to this Court for the writ of *habeas corpus*, aided by a *certiorari*. And first, as to the jurisdiction.

JURISDICTION.

The fourteenth section of the act of 1789 provides that the several Courts of the United States "shall have power to issue the writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by the statute, which may be necessary to the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, agreeably to the principles and usages of law; and that either of the Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as the Judges of the District Court, shall have power to grant the writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of the commitment: *Provided*, That writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no cases extend to prisoners in jail unless they are in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some Court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into Court to testify."

This statute at an early day was discussed before this Court, and it was then held:

1. That the restrictive words "necessary to the exercise of their respective jurisdictions," did not apply to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

2. That the proviso extended to the whole section.

3. That where the commitment was by an inferior Court of the United States, this Court, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, could issue the writ to inquire into the cause of the commitment. (*Ex parte* Bolmon, 4 Cr., 101.)

In *Ex parte* Crane, which was an application for a *mandamus*, it was insisted by Judge Baldwin: "That there were but two cases in which the appellate jurisdiction could be exercised, to wit, appeals and writs of error; and that the writ of *mandamus* contains no order to remove a cause, or any proceedings therein, to the Court issuing it, nor has it this effect."

But the decision of the Court was, that a "*mandamus* to an inferior Court of the United States is in the nature of appellate jurisdiction. That in England it is awarded by the Chancellor, but in the United States it is expressly conferred on this Court, which exercises both common law and chancery powers; is invested with appellate powers; and exercises extensive control over all the Courts of the United States."

It is therefore apparent that the exercise of the appellate power is not limited to any particular form; where the object is to revise a judicial proceeding the mode is wholly immaterial, and a writ of *habeas corpus*, or *mandamus*, a writ of error or an appeal may be used as the Legislature may prescribe. (2 Story Comm. Con., 570.)

When the *habeas corpus* is used it may not be, strictly speaking, a power of revision, which includes properly the power to affirm or reverse the judgment, and so establish or destroy it, but a power to arrest the execution of a void judgment; it acts directly on the effect of the judgment, and collaterally on the judgment itself.

In Bolman's case the Chief Justice says: "The question whether the individual shall be imprisoned, is always distinct from the question whether he shall be convicted or acquitted of the charge on which he is to be tried, and therefore the questions are separated, and may be tried in different courts. The decision that the individual shall be imprisoned must always precede the application for the writ of *habeas corpus*, and this writ must always be for the purpose of revising that decision, and therefore appellate in its nature." (4 Cr., 101.)

So in *ex parte* Metzger, Justice McLean says: "It may be admitted there is some refinement in denominating that an appellate power which is exercised through the instrumentality of a writ of *habeas corpus*. In this form nothing more can be examined into than the legality of the commitment. In criminal cases this Court can have no revisory power over the decisions of the Circuit Court; and yet, as appears from the cases cited, 'the cause of commitment in that Court' may be examined in this on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and this is done by the exercise of appellate power." (5 How., 191.)

It may be said that the "cause of the commitment" is not to be found in the action of the Circuit Court now under consideration; that this Court only remanded him to the custody in which it found him.

Our answer is, that when Yerger filed his petition claiming that his imprisonment was in violation of the Constitution, he then instituted a suit, there was then a case arising under the Constitution to which the judicial power attaches; and when a judgment is rendered denying the right claimed, the appellate is properly invoked. (2 Story C. C., 485-6.)

In the celebrated case of Yates *vs.* The People, 4 John., Yates, who had been imprisoned for contempt by the Chancellor, applied to the Supreme Court for a *habeas corpus*. On the return to the writ the Court held the return to be good, and remanded him into custody; whereupon he sued out this writ of error.

A most elaborate discussion was had as to the character and effect of this judgment or order. A majority of the Court held "that the question brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus* was, is the prisoner legally imprisoned? If the Court decide in the affirmative, the deprivation of liberty continues. Is not this a final decision of the case, and does it not deprive the party of the remedy he solicits? But admitting it is not technically a judgment, yet it clearly comes within the definition of Coke. It is an award, in the nature of a judgment. And as a *habeas corpus* is in the nature of a writ of error, so is the determination upon it in the nature of a judgment."

The same question has been considered by this Court. Holmes was arrested by Governor Jennison, of Vermont, who ordered him to be sent to Canada to answer to an indictment. He applied for *habeas corpus* to the Supreme Court of the State, and, on coming in of the return thereto, was remanded to custody. A writ of error was sued out to this Court under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act, and it was held by the Chief Justice, whose opinion was concurred in by Story, McLean and Wayne, Justices, that this was a "final judgment" in a "suit" within the meaning of this section.

Catron, Justice, delivered a separate opinion, in which he concurred in this view; and on this point of the case Baldwin, Justice, alone dissented.

In a very recent case the question was presented under the twenty-second section, when the Court, speaking through Nelson, Justice, declared that no doubt was entertained that the judgment was a final judgment, and that the only objection to the jurisdiction was the want of the property value required by that section. (Pratt *vs.* Fitzhugh, 1 Black, 272.)

The same principle was applied in the case of Weston *vs.* The City of Charleston. (2 Pet., 449.) Prohibition was applied for to prevent the collection of an unconstitutional tax. This was refused, and the refusal was held to be a final judgment in a suit.

We turn back to the case In re Kaine, decided in 14 How., 103. Kaine, a fugitive from Great Britain, was arrested by the Commissioner of the United States. He applied to the Circuit Court for a *habeas corpus*, and, on return thereto, was remanded to custody. Thereupon he applied to this Court for a *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

The question of jurisdiction—though, as it would seem, was not made at the bar—was raised very distinctly by Judge Curtis.

The case is fully considered as to the facts, and the opinion of the Court, delivered by Judge Catron, and concurred in by McLean, Grier, and Wayne, Justices, thus concludes: "We refuse the motion on its merits. We are not disposed, under the circumstances, to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court." (P. 117.)

Judge Curtis strenuously insisted that the Court had no jurisdiction, on the ground that the action of the Circuit Court was not "the cause of the commitment"—that it created no new cause, but simply declared the existing cause to be sufficient.

This argument is combated by Judge Nelson, who, after reviewing all the cases theretofore decided, says: "The whole case was in that Court, and pending the examination the prisoner is detained, not on the original warrant, but under the authority of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The efficacy of the original commitment is suspended by the writ while the proceedings under it are pending, and the safe keeping of the prisoner is entirely under the direction of the Court issuing it. (P. 134.) This opinion is very emphatically approved by the Chief Justice and Justice Daniel.

Again: In *ex parte* Wells, 18 How., 307—decided as late as 1855—Wells, who had been convicted of murder, received a pardon from the President, commuting his sentence to imprisonment for life. He petitioned the Circuit Court of this District for a *habeas corpus*, claiming that the pardon was absolute and the condition void. On hearing of the return, the Circuit Court dismissed the writ and remanded him to custody. On his application to this Court for a *habeas corpus*, all the Judges, except Curtis and Campbell, Justices, assumed jurisdiction and denied the writ on the merits.

In his dissenting opinion Judge Curtis says: "In Kaine's case I examined with care the jurisdiction of this Court to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, to inquire into the cause of commitment. I then came to the conclusion that the mere fact that the Circuit Court had examined the cause of commitment and refused to discharge the prisoner did not enable this Court, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, to reëxamine the same cause of commitment. Though subsequent reflection has confirmed the opinion then formed, I should have acquiesced in the jurisdiction assumed in this case if a majority of the Court in Kaine's case had decided contrary to my opinion. But the question was then left undecided; and in this case, for the first time, in my judgment, has jurisdiction been assumed, on the ground, that as the Circuit Court has had the prisoner before it, and has remanded him, this Court by writ of *habeas corpus* may examine that decision and see whether it be erroneous or not."3 (P. 28.)

This case, then, even in the opinion of Judge Curtis, finally settled the question involved in the present application.

But the facts now before us authorize us to proceed one step further. It will be seen by the argument of Judge Curtis in Kaine's case, that he mainly rests his denial of the jurisdiction on the ground that the "custody of the prisoner was at no time changed." He admits "that when a prisoner is brought into Court under the *habeas corpus*, he is in the power and under the control of the court; but unless the court makes some order changing the custody, it remains. The Court may in some cases admit to bail, and may also take order for the future production of the prisoner without bail; but in all cases, until the Court make some order changing the custody, either for the care or security of the prisoner, the original custody continues. In this case no order was made."

It would seem, therefore, that the pivotal question of jurisdiction, in the opinion of Judge Curtis, is, whether there has been an order of the Circuit Court changing the custody. Now by turning to the entry made in this case, it will be found that when the prisoner was produced under the writ, the Court ordered, that "the said Edward M. Yerger be placed in custody of the Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi, to be by him held and detained in custody until the further order and judgment of the Court."

It was by the judgment of the Court that the custody thus held by the Marshal was transferred to that of the military authorities, and so, in maintaining the jurisdiction of the Court, in the present application, we are fortified with the opinions of all the Judges of this Court since its organization, saving only that of Judge Baldwin.

We scarcely deem it necessary to consider the effect of the act of 5th of February, 1867. This did not in anywise operate a repeal of the provisions of the act of 1789, but was passed for the declared purpose of conferring "additional authority." The act of 1868, which took away the right to an "appeal" given by it did not affect the appellate power of this Court by means of the *habeas corpus* under the act of 1789. It is sufficient on this point to refer to the decision made at the last Term:

"Counsel seem to suppose that if effect be given to the repealing act in question, that the whole appellate power of the Court in cases of *habeas corpus* is defeated. But this is an error; the act of 1868 does not except from that jurisdiction any cases but appeals from Circuit Courts under the act of 1867. It does not affect the jurisdiction which has been previously exercised." (*Ex parte* McArdle, 7 Wall., 515.)

FINALLY.

As to the argument *ab in convenienti*, we are content to use the language of Nelson, J.:

"It has been argued that great inconvenience would arise if the writ of *habeas corpus* could issue from this Court into any part of the Union to bring up a prisoner on a petition that he was illegally restrained of his liberty under the authority of the United States, as the proceeding must be attended with delay and expense, by reason of the great extent of our territory. But it must be remembered that in the case of a right of property involved, dependent upon the laws of the Union, and a decision against it, the party against whom a decision had been made in a State Court, however small the amount in controversy, is entitled to a writ of error to this Court. And I am yet to learn that the right of the liberty of the citizen, is not as dear to him, and entitled to be guarded with equal care by the Constitution and laws, as the right of property, notwithstanding the supposed inconvenience. Such has heretofore been, as we have seen the opinion in this Court when dealing with the writ in question, and I will simply add, in the language of Chief Justice Denman, in the case of the Canadian prisoners, "that it seems to me that we would be tampering with this great remedy of the subject if we did not say that we would abide by the practice we find and deal with this as it has been formerly dealt with."" (*In re* Kaine, 14 How., 135.)

P. Phillips and J. M. Carlisle for Yerger.

POINTS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—FIRST POINT.

The Supreme Court of the United State can grant a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* only in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, and by means of such writ can revise only the proceedings of those tribunals over which and in respect to which it has appellate control and authority.

The leading case upon this subject is *ex parte* Bollman and Swartwout, (4 Cranch, 75,) who had been committed by the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia on a charge of treason against the United States. The only point of difficulty in that case was upon the construction of the fourteenth section of the Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789, (1 Stat., 81,) which provides:

"That all the before-mentioned Courts of the United States, Supreme Court, Circuit Court and District Court, shall have power to issue writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And that either of the Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as the Judges of the District Courts, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment, provided that writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to prisoners in jail, unless where they are in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some Court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into Court to testify."

It was held that by the sound construction of this section the power to award writs of *habeas corpus* in order to examine into the cause of commitment is given to the Supreme Court, and the argument was rejected that the restrictive words of the first sentence of the section, "which may be necessary to the exercise of their respective jurisdictions," limited the power to the award of such writs of *habeas corpus* as are necessary to enable the Courts of the United States, mentioned in the act, to exercise their respective jurisdictions in some cause which they are capable of finally deciding. To the objection that an inquiry by *habeas corpus* into the cause of commitment in a criminal case was an exercise of original jurisdiction in a case not within the constitutional grant of original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Marshall replied: "The jurisdiction which the Court is now asked to exercise is clearly appellate. It is the revision of a decision of an inferior Court, by which a citizen has been committed to jail."

Before the case of Bollman and Swartwout, the Court had issued writs of *habeas corpus* in two cases of commitment for criminal offenses. The first was United States *vs.* Hamilton, (3 Dallas, 17,) in which the prisoner was charged with high treason, a capital offence, and had been committed upon a warrant of the District Judge of Pennsylvania. The prisoner was admitted to bail. The thirty-third section of the Judiciary act, (1 Stat., 91,) authorized this. The second was Burford's case, (3 Cranch, 448,) where the party had been committed by a defective warrant of certain Justices of the Peace, and brought before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia on *habeas corpus*, which, after hearing, passed an order, given in full by Mr. Justice Curtis, in Kaine's case, (14 How., 124,) remanding the prisoner to jail until he entered into a recognizance to keep the peace. It was under this order of the Circuit Court that Burford was imprisoned when he petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

After Bollman and Swartwout, the case next in order is *ex parte* Kearney, (7 Wheaton, 38,) which was an application for *habeas corpus* by a prisoner in custody under a commitment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for contempt as a witness. The Court said two questions arose: First, whether this Court has authority to issue a *habeas corpus* where a person is in jail under a warrant or order of any other Court of the United States; secondly, whether, if it have, a case is made out to justify the exercise of such an authority. "As to the first question, it is unnecessary to say more than that the point has already passed in *rem judicatam* in this Court." The writ was refused, however, on the ground that the writ was not a proper remedy in case of commitment for contempt by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Ex parte Watkins (3 Peters, 193,) was the case of a prisoner in jail in the District of Columbia under a judgment of the Circuit Court in a criminal prosecution. The application for the writ was refused on the ground that the judgment was of a Court of general and final criminal jurisdiction, and justified the imprisonment.

Ex parte Watkins (7 Peters, 568,) was the case of a party in custody under writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* issued out of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and the ground of the application was that the Marshal had not brought him into Court on the return day of the writs, but detained him in prison contrary to the statute of Maryland.

On the question of jurisdiction the Court said: "The question turns on this, whether it is an exercise of original or appellate jurisdiction. If it be the former, then, as the present is not one of the cases in which the Constitution allows this Court to exercise original jurisdiction, the writ must be denied. If the latter, then it may be awarded, since the act of 1789, section 14, has clearly authorized the Court to issue it. The award of the *capias* must be considered as the act of the Circuit Court, it being judicial process issuing under the authority of the Court. If the Court should, upon the hearing, decide that the *capias ad satisfaciendum* justifies the present detainer, and should remand the prisoner, it would be clearly an exercise of appellate jurisdiction; for it would be a revision and confirmation of the act of the Court below."

George Holmes, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Silas H. Jennison et al., (14 Peters, 540.) A writ of *habeas corpus* was, on the petition of George Holmes, issued by the Supreme Court of Vermont, and on the return thereto by the Sheriff, stating the warrant of the Governor to be the cause of his detention, he was remanded by the Court. Holmes prosecuted a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. The writ of error was dismissed, the Court being equally divided.

Ex parte Barry, (2 Howard, 65.) This was a petition by an alien for a *habeas corpus* to obtain the custody of his infant child. "The application," said the Court "in effect seeks the exercise of original jurisdiction in the matter upon which it is founded." The writ was refused.

Ex parte Dorr, (3 Howard, 103,) was an application for the writ by a party imprisoned on State process; but the Court refused it.

Barry *vs.* Mercien et al., (5 Howard, 103) was a case brought up by writ of error to the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York, in which the Circuit Court refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, prayed for by a father to take his infant child out of the custody of its mother. It was held that the Supreme Court had no appellate power in the case, and the writ was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Metgzer's case, (5 Howard, 176,) was that of an application for the writ of a prisoner committed to the custody of the Marshal by the District Judge, at his Chambers, under the French treaty of extradition.

This Court refused the writ on the ground that there is no form in which an appellate power can be exercised by it over the proceedings of a District Judge at his Chambers. "He exercises a special authority, and the law has made no provision for the revision of his judgment. It cannot be brought before the District or Circuit Court; consequently cannot, in the nature of an appeal, be brought before this Court. The exercise of an original jurisdiction only could reach such a proceeding, and this has not been given by Congress if they have the power to confer it."

In re Kaine, (14 Howard, 103,) a prisoner committed by a United States Commissioner under the British extradition treaty, applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted; and upon a hearing before the District Judge presiding in that Court the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the marshal. He then presented a petition to the Circuit Judge, addressed to the Justices of the Supreme Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. A motion was also made in the Supreme Court for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, and one question argued was, in the language of Mr. Justice Nelson, whether "the prisoner was or was not held in confinement under the order of the Circuit Court," or whether the decision of the Circuit Court was "the cause of commitment." For if it was, it was admitted that this Court had jurisdiction to inquire into it; and if it was not, the decision of the Circuit Court was not within the exigency of the writ, formed no part of its subject-matter, and was not within the appellate control of the Supreme Court. The application was denied on the merits.

Ex parte William Wells, (18 Howard, 307.) Wells was convicted of murder before the Criminal Court of the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and sentenced to be hanged. The President granted "a pardon of the offence of which he was convicted, upon condition that he be imprisoned during his natural life—that is, the sentence of death is hereby commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary of Washington"—and Wells accepted the pardon with the condition. Wells applied to the Circuit Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted; and that Court, after a hearing, remanded him to the Penitentiary. Wells then petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was denied.

Ex parte Milligan, (4 Wall., 2,) came before the Supreme Court upon a certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court, and arose under the act of March 3, 1863, (12 Stat., 755,) and has no application to the case at bar.

Ex parte McCardle (6 Wall., 318) was a motion to dismiss an appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Mississippi, under the act of Feb. 5, 1867, (14 Stat., 385.) This right of appeal was taken away by the act of March 27, 1868, (15 Stat., 44.) (*Ex parte* McCardle, 7 Wall., 506.)

It abundantly appears from the foregoing cases, that to bring a case within the appellate jurisdiction of this Court, in the sense requisite to enable it to award the writ of *habeas corpus* under the Judiciary act, it is necessary that the commitment should appear to have been by a tribunal whose decisions are subject to revision by this Court. This Court has never granted this writ when the prisoner was not at the time he petitioned for it in confinement under an order of a Court whose proceedings can be revised by the Supreme Court.

SECOND POINT.

This Court cannot exercise any appellate control, by appeal, writ of error, or any other proceeding over the military commission by virtue of whose sentence the petitioner is imprisoned, nor has this Court power in any form, or by any procedure, to revise the proceedings of that commission in the case of the petitioner.

1. This Court has appellate power only in cases provided for by Congress. (Durrousseau *vs.* United States, 6 Cranch, 307,) and Congress has not provided by law for a review by this Court of the acts and proceedings of this or any other military commission exercising jurisdiction under the authority or color of authority of the United States. Every existing statutory regulation of the appellate power of this Court excludes and excepts from that jurisdiction cases adjudicated by such tribunals.

2. But independently of this, whatever jurisdiction was possessed by this military commission was not a part of that judicial power which is defined in the third article of the Constitution; and, therefore, this Court could and can have no appellate control or authority over that body.

"Congress must not only ordain and establish inferior Courts within a State, and prescribe their jurisdiction, but the Judges appointed to administer them must possess the constitutional tenure of office before they can become invested with any portion of the judicial power of the Union. There is no exception to this rule in the Constitution."

Benner *vs.* Porter, 9 How., 244.

Insurance Company *vs.* Canter, 1 Pet., 546.

The appellate power of this Court cannot extend beyond the action of the inferior Courts established by Congress to take original jurisdiction under the Constitution, and which exercise judicial power therein conferred.

United States *vs.* Ritchie, 17 How., 533.

THIRD POINT.

The addressing a writ of *habeas corpus* to the military commander in Mississippi would be an exercise of original and not of appellate jurisdiction by this Court. He does not hold the petitioner under any order or decree of the Circuit Court, but by military power. The order of the Circuit Court merely left the matter as it found it. The military commander could discharge the prisoner, at his pleasure, notwithstanding the action of the Circuit Court.

FOURTH POINT.

The *habeas corpus* issued with the *certiorari*, as an adjunct of the appellate power, is only permitted where the custody of the prisoner is an essential part of the judgment or decree from which the appeal is taken.

FIFTH POINT.

The repeal by the statute of March 27, 1868, of so much of the act of Feb. 5, 1867, as granted appellate power to this Court in cases of this nature, was intended and should be construed as taking away, not the whole appellate power in cases of *habeas corpus*, but the appellate power in cases to which that act applied. It did not mean merely to substitute a cumbrous and inconvenient form of remedy for a direct and simple one. (*Ex parte* McCardle, 7 Wallace, 506.)

SIXTH POINT.

The statute of 1867, providing for military government in Mississippi, necessarily suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in that State, which it was within the clear constitutional authority of Congress to do.

E. R. HOAR,
Attorney-General.

Mr. Phillips opened the case on the part of the petitioner, and was followed by Attorney-General Hoar, for the Government and military authorities. He held that the repeal of the act of 1867 was also a repeal of all statutes conferring jurisdiction of the subject of *habeas corpus*. In reply, Mr. Carlisle said that Congress, by the act of 1868, repealed only the statute of 1867, which had given special jurisdiction in certain cases in addition to the jurisdiction before existing. The fourteenth section of the Judiciary act was unaffected by the Repealing act of 1868, and it was under the provisions of that section that this proceeding was instituted and not under the act of 1867.

Upon the conclusion of the argument the Court adjourned until Monday.

No. 140, Lockwood, complainant, *vs.* Morey et al., appellants. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Massachusetts.

The interest involved in this case is a patent, upon reissue, for a syringe, assigned to the complainant in August, 1865, which, it is alleged, has been infringed by the appellants. The answer is that the original patentees were not the first inventors of the improvement claimed; a denial that they ever had any exclusive possession, in fact or in law, under the original or the reissued patent, and an averment that the complainant has long acquiesced in the public and general use of the invention. The judgment below was for the complainant, and the cause thence came here.

In the original description of the improvement patented, denominated the "Evening Syringe," the patentee claimed to have invented a syringe having an elastic sac with flexible tubes terminating in valve boxes, containing valves arranged for the purpose of reduction and rejection when the sac tubes are in the same or nearly the same axial line. The appellants claim that these devices, with precisely the same arrangement are combined in what is called the barrel syringe, as shown by testimony and exhibit in the case. The claim in the reissued patent described a syringe having "an elastic bulb or chamber, flexible tubes and a suitable valvular arrangement." The appellants insist that both the "barrel syringe" and the "Thein syringe" fall within the description, and evidence and exhibit are adduced intending to show that the patentees had been anticipated in every particular claimed by them, in respect of both the original and reissued patent. The claim in the reissued patent is asserted to be broader than the invention as originally described, and as a matter of law, therefore void. It is further insisted that as the original patent was neither "inoperative nor invalid," nor the specification defective or insufficient, the reissue was without authority of law, and that the patentee's claim is substantially, if not technically, for a combination of old parts, and not for an invention. It is the arrangement or organization which is new, if anything, and not the invention. Syringes, containing all that is claimed as the invention of the patentee, were long before known and used in this country. The appellee cites and comments on sixteen different kinds of syringes, among which were those named by the appellants as prior inventions of the same improvement, to show that the claim was wholly unlike that of any former patent. The question of fact as to priority of invention and the record of evidence is voluminous.

Argued by H. F. French and Secretary Boutwell for the appellants, and by Austin Browne and B. R. Curtis for appellee. Secretary Boutwell closed the case for the appellants.

No. 152.—Steamtug *James E. Eagle*, impleaded with barge *F. Moore*, appellant, *vs.* Wm. F. Fraser, owner of the brig *General Worth*. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. This libel is filed by the owner of the brig *General Worth* to recover damages done to the brig while in tow of the tug from the waters between Lake Huron and St. Clair to Lake Erie. Both the tug and the brig are American vessels. On the voyage the brig was grounded on Peche Island Reef, in the Detroit River, on the Canada side; and while grounded the barge *F. Moore*, also in tow by the tug, at the same time ran into her stern, doing the damage complained of. In the District Court below the cause was heard on the merits, no question of jurisdiction being raised, and was decided in favor of the libelants. It was then appealed to the Circuit Court, but on the hearing the claimant and appellant abandoned the appeal on the merits, and based his defence upon the want of jurisdiction in the Court, because the collision occurred on the Canada side of the boundary line. The decision below was affirmed by the Circuit, and the claimant appealed to this Court, insisting that the Courts of the United States have no extra territorial jurisdiction, nor force to create rights in a foreign territory. There is no law in Canada, where the wrong complained of was committed, which gives a lien upon the vessel for the alleged damage. As the Admiralty lien is a "right in the thing"—*jus in re*, not *jus ad rem*—the lien must depend upon the law of the place where the alleged right occurred, and there being no law where the damage occurred giving the lien there is no such lien, and the Court is without jurisdiction to establish it. The appellee submits that although the jurisdiction of this Court as to torts depends somewhat upon locality, yet, as to contracts, it depends upon the persons, the subject matter, and the nature of the contract; and this contract to tow the brig contains all the elements of a maritime contract. The defense, on the merits being abandoned and the jurisdiction being established, it is insisted that the decree should be affirmed. The argument is still pending.

J. S. Newberry, for the appellant; W. A. Moore and George B. Hibbard, for appellee.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 15.

By Judge Cardozo.

O'Mahony *vs.* Duff; order settled.

Same decision in the cases of DeBerry *vs.* Eclectic Association, and in the matter of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 15.

By Judge Jones.

Eliza Fitzsimmons et al. *vs.* Mary Rogers; motion granted, damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

Henry P. Cooper *vs.* Fred. E. F. Randolph; motion opening default granted.

Letitia Jackson, an infant, &c., *vs.* James Fisk, Jr.; motion granted.

Eliza A. Titus et al. *vs.* Anna J. D. Burr et al; motion granted.

Peter Brienner et al. *vs.* John E. Poillon; motion granted.

John R. Woodward *vs.* William A. Leale et al; motion granted.

Adam Roediger *vs.* John McIntyre et al.; motion granted.

George E. Bolland *vs.* H. P. Thompson et al.; motion granted.

J. H. Burton *vs.* H. P. Thompson et al.; motion granted.

Louis Bock *vs.* James G. Burchill; motion granted.

Emile M. Blume et al. *vs.* Philo S. Sheldon; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 15.

By Judge Daly.

Bolling *vs.* Bayne; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 15.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE BALDWIN WILL CASE—THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

George G. Sampson et al. vs. Cecilia F. Wood et al.—This case came up again to-day, when quite a number of affidavits were read, mainly in opposition to those already published. The first one was that of Henry A. Root, an attorney and counselor of this Court, who deposed in substance as follows: That for six months prior to April, 1869, he acted as counsel for defendant, Cecilia F. Wood; that in October, 1868, he was retained by her to assert and sue for whatever rights she might have in the estate of John H. Baldwin; that he associated with him as counsel Ex-Judge Fullerton and counselors Henry Morrison, Edward Lauterbach and Sigmund Spingarn; that under the advice of these gentlemen deponent proceeded to investigate and procure evidence to support defendant's claims; that defendant was questioned many times and she told him many things under the ban of professional secrecy, which deponent never would have revealed had she, defendant, not placed him in a position before the Court and the world which renders it necessary, in order to protect his reputation, which has been cruelly attacked by her. Very soon after he was retained by defendant he became convinced her word was not at all to be trusted; that she was in the habit of falsifying to a great extent; that, when questioned by deponent as to her alleged marriage to said Baldwin, her answers were contradictory and evasive. The statements of defendant were considered by deponent and his associates so entirely unreliable that they were greatly puzzled to know what was best to be done. That she held, at that time, a written contingent promise to pay her $15,000, signed by John H. Baldwin, and dated June 1, 1864. It was payable to

er as Mrs. C. F. Wood. George G. Sampson, one of the executors, refused to pay this note, and then the question arose, Should they sue on it, contest the will and try to prove a subsequent marriage and birth of issue, or bring an action in the Supreme Court for dower? To the suit on the note, a defence of want of consideration must succeed, for deponent was advised that cohabitation was not a valid consideration to support the promise. Mr. Lanterbach proposed to contest the will, and Judge Fullerton said it was best to bring an action for dower. About this time an action was commenced by the executors to recover $5,000 damages for the conversion of household furniture in house No. 90 Lexington-avenue. The allegation that she did not sign the verification to the answer, and that deponent or any one else forged her signature to it, is false; she signed the same in deponent's presence and in the presence of the notary, and did it freely and willingly. The alleged forged answer was retained by deponent in his office until June or July, 1869, and long after the settlement of all her claims. The genuineness of defendant's signature can be abundantly proved by many witnesses. Deponent saw Mr. Sutherland, counsel for the executors, and he said, "My clients are unwilling to pay any large sum, as they don't recognize any rights of this woman, but they may give a thousand or two dollars to avoid litigation and scandal." The sum of $3,500 was finally agreed upon as the highest sum to be paid to her by the executors. Afterward, and before settlement, the defendant employed another lawyer, named Gage. All the allegations of the defendant as to her being drugged, and as to her being compelled to sign papers in settlement, are denied fully by this deponent. After the settlement, she said she was glad it was all over. The charges of fraud and collusion between deponent and Sampson and Romer are untrue in every particular. In conclusion, Mr. Root swears that the affidavit of Sept. 9, 1869, was made by Mrs. Wood under the following circumstances: Soon after the proceeding alluded to she sent for deponent and told him that Messrs. Gage & Winter kept her locked up and made her sign and swear to any and all papers they chose. That she had signed the answer herself and did not believe deponent had defrauded her. Deponent told her she could deny the same if she chose, and she said she wished to do so, which she did by making the affidavit offered herein.

Ex-Judge Fullerton, Henry Morrison, E. Lauterbach and Sigmund Spingarn make a joint affidavit, in which they say they are counsellors at law, that they know the contents of Mr. Root's affidavit, and so far as it relates to them, the affidavit is in all respects true. Messrs. Spingarn and Fullerton also make separate affidavits, in which they state their understanding of the several transactions. These statements do not differ materially from those already published in our columns.

One or two affidavits were read by counsel for the defendant, and the further hearing was then postponed until next week, when a protracted argument will doubtless be made.

For the plaintiffs, Messrs. John Graham, Ex-Judge Fullerton and Mr. Sutherland; for the defendant, Messrs. Winter and Gage.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Oct. 15.

Before Judge Ingraham.

LIABILITY OF A WIFE FOR MONEY BORROWED BY THE HUSBAND.

Robert L. Maitland vs. *Amelia M. Whitlock.*—This action was brought to recover $3,000, borrowed of the plaintiff by B. W. Whitlock in June, 1863. The latter was the husband of the defendant, and has since died. It was claimed that the husband borrowed the money as agent for his wife; that he deposited the amount in bank to her credit. The testimony went to show that she knew nothing about the transaction—none of the money was given to her, and none of it went to her separate estate.

The counsel for the defendant contended that although the husband may have a general agency in acting for his wife, he cannot borrow money in her name and thus make her liable, unless the money goes to improve the separate estate, or unless she be engaged in some trade or business. In this case it was not shown that she authorized her husband to borrow money of the plaintiff, and it did appear that she had no knowledge of the transaction, and was not in any way benefited by the money borrowed. On motion the Court dismissed the complaint for the reasons above stated.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Alexander and Green. For the defendant, Mr. G. M. Speir.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 15.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE FLORIDA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND LITIGATION.

Francis Vose vs. *The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of Florida et al.*—The plaintiff brought this action for the purpose of having the Court declare his equitable rights to certain moneys in the hands of Moses Taylor, of this City. The funds in question are declared to be a portion of the proceeds of the sale, in 1866, of the Florida Railroad, which crosses the State of Florida, from the Atlantic to the Gulf. In 1855, the Legislature of Florida passed an act providing for the encouragement of internal improvements in the State, by constituting the lands of the State a fund for the payment of the interest on bonds to be issued by the railroad companies, and providing that the railroads and their property might be sold, and their proceeds applied to the payment of the principal of the bonds in case of certain specified defaults.

To carry out the law the Governor and other officers of the State were constituted a Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State, formed by the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, the accruing interest on the railroad bonds to be paid in by the railroad companies, besides a separate sinking fund formed by the payment of one per cent. yearly by each company on their outstanding bonds, the whole to be invested in certain securities. On a failure of the railroads to meet the above requirements they were authorized to be sold at auction. The Florida Railroad did not pay the interest on its bonds after the commencement of the war of the rebellion, and in the Fall of 1866 the railroad was sold by the trustees for $323,400, the proceeds being sent to Mr. Taylor, with instructions to purchase as many of the outstanding bonds as he could for twenty per cent. of the par value, and to send them to the trustees for cancellation. A large number of the bonds were so purchased by Mr. Taylor, but it is alleged that there is now a large amount of money remaining in his hands, which the plaintiff seeks to have applied to the payment of the coupons of his bonds. The amount of the overdue coupons owned by him, with interest, he states to be about $155,000, which, added to the principal, makes the aggregate about $350,000. The plaintiff charges various acts of fraud upon the trustees, among others, that they wasted $200,000 by loaning it on worthless Confederate scrip, and by buying bonds of the State at par to the amount of $41,000 when they were greatly below par. The demurrer was upon the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction of the persons of the defendants, that the State of Florida should be made a party, and that the complaint does not show facts to entitle the plaintiff to the equitable interposition of the Court. The case was argued at length, and the Court reserved its decision.

Ex-Judge T. R. Strong for the plaintiff; S. J. Crook for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 15.

Before Judges Monell, McCunn and Fithian.

HORSE CAR ACCIDENTS.

Charles Harkins, Guardian of James Harkins, Appellant, vs. *The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, Respondent.*—Suit was brought by Charles Harkins to recover the sum of $20,000 for injuries sustained by his son, James Harkins, 8 years old, by being run over by one of the defendant's cars, whereby he sustained the loss of one leg, and the permanent disablement of the other. The proof in the case, when tried before Judge Jones was, that the boy, in company with others, was trying to cross the track while one car was going down and another going up. He had passed one, and was running across the track of the other when he fell, and the car ran over him, inflicting the injury complained of, before the driver had time to apply the brake. On this state of facts motion was made to dismiss the complaint, which motion was granted by Judge Jones, on the ground that the testimony not only showed no carelessness on the part of the defendant, but showed carelessness on the part of the boy. Motion was made for a new trial and denied, and from that order appeal was taken to the General Term. The appeal was argued on the questions whether or not the testimony did so establish carelessness on the part of the boy and the absence of carelessness on the part of defendant; and also, that those questions ought to have been submitted to the jury.

Decision reserved.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN AGREEMENT.

Ebenezer V. Crandall et al., Appellants, vs. *David R. De Wolf, Respondent.*—This action was brought to recover an installment of $3,000, due to the plaintiffs and respondent, under an agreement whereby De Wolf sold to the appellants, the good will and interest of his shipping business carried on at No. 103 Broad-street, in this City, the lease of the office occupied by respondent's firm, which had three years to run, the office furniture and also the business of the vessels, when in this port, in which he (De Wolf) owned a share, or which he might be able to control. The agreement contained a clause providing that DeWolf would not, for five years, or so long as anything was due on the contract, "start, commence, or do any business of the same nature or kind in the City of New-York;" but in the following clause it is said, "this is not to be understood as debarring him" from pursuing certain other kinds of business therein mentioned. Judge McCunn, before whom it was tried, assumed the construction of the agreement to be a question of law, and decided that the business pursued by the plaintiff was covered by the exceptional clause of the agreement, and therefore not in violation of it; judgment was thereupon rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $4,069. Counsel for appellants contended that the Court erred in its construction of the agreement; and furthermore, that it was a question of fact, and not of law purely, and if not plain upon its face, should have been defined from the testimony of witnesses, and so was a question for the jury. The Court could not without evidence judicially decide what was the "business now being carried on at No. 103 Broad-street as a shipping and commission business," covered by the contract. What that business was depended entirely upon the evidence. A Court is not competent to decide without proof what are the metes and bounds of a shipping and commission business, much less as to a particular business conducted under that general name, at a particular place. Decision reserved.

Robert C. Benedict for appellants; Erastus Cooke for respondent.

A BOILER PERFORMS A FEAT NEVER PERFORMED BY BOILER BEFORE.

Erastus Crawford, appellant, vs. *Abram R. Welch, respondent.*—This was an action to recover damages done to the building of the plaintiff and respondent, by reason of the explosion of a boiler in the building of defendant, a portion of which, having been forced up to a height of 1,200 feet, descended through the roof of plaintiff's house, causing injuries to the extent of $1,000. The plaintiff alleged negligence on the part of defendant, and thereupon based his action. On the trial, some evidence was given on the part of plaintiff tending to show a want of water and inattentive habits on the part of defendant's engineer. No evidence was given on the part of the defence explaining the cause of the explosion. The engineer and fireman were both killed. The boiler was proven to have been of the ordinary pattern, of which there are many in the City; and it was also demonstrated that the cause of the explosion must have been from a deficiency of water. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Defendants moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was manifestly against the weight of evidence. It was claimed on behalf of appellant that such a *prima-facie* case had been made on the part of the plaintiff as entitled him to a verdict on the trial below, unless the defendant gave proof showing that the cause of the explosion was other than mismanagement.

In the absence of proof of such mismanagement, and it being moreover demonstrated that a boiler capable of resisting explosion until it should hold within its walls a concentrated and accumulated force which, when the inevitable crisis came, could send this mass of iron, weighing five and one-half tons, 1,200 feet into the air—more than five times the altitude of Trinity steeple—a feat never performed by boiler before, and which only the volcanic forces of Etna or Vesuvius could rival, cannot, without belying the evidence of our own senses, be said to be defective in itself; therefore, the verdict was manifestly against the weight of testimony. Decision reserved.

Luther R. Marsh for appellant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Several peculiar cases were disposed of in this Court yesterday.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

David Marsh, otherwise Henry Miller, recently convicted of forgery, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in State Prison. Some time ago the accused purchased $16,000 in gold from C. Harvier, a Wall-street banker, presenting in payment a check which purported to represent the sum of $21,000. It was drawn to the order of the banker, and was made payable at the Ocean National Bank, being certified by one of the officers of the bank. The check was unhesitatingly accepted by Mr. Harvier, but it was subsequently found to be false, the figures having been altered from $2,100 to $21,000. The check was certified for only $2,100—the amount which the accused had on deposit in the bank at the time. None of the gold was ever recovered by the loser. The fraudulent transaction has hardly any parallel case among the records of the Court, excepting the celebrated $75,000 Vanderbilt forgery perpetrated by an old man named Livingston, now serving a term in State Prison.

ANOTHER FORGERY CASE.

August Schneider was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, in State Prison, for having imposed a false check on one George Helm in payment for one month's rent of the premises No. 41 Eldridge-street, amounting to $45. The check was drawn on the Bull's Head Bank; it bore the signature of John F. Ahrens, the latter being the name assumed by the prisoner.

ROBBERY ON BROADWAY.

Frank Adams, one of three men jointly indicted, was accused of having been implicated in the robbery of a Frenchman named Gustave Bahan, residing at No. 22 Houston-street, knocking him down on Broadway, in the vicinity of Bleecker-street, and subsequently taking several hundred dollars in gold from him. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

MINOR CASES.

Elizabeth Whipple was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for having stolen $100 worth of wearing apparel belonging to Peter McLaughlin, of No. 79 Cannon-street.

James Thompson pleaded guilty of having picked the pocket of Charles Paxson, taking from it a silver watch. He was remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117⅝	100	Mariposa.....b. c.	9
3,000	U.S.5-20 C., '68 c.	117⅜	70	U. S. Ex.	59
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67..	118	200	Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	35¼
10,000	Tenn. S.6s, ex c.	61	200	N. Y. Cen.	177¾
4,000	Tenn. S.6s, n...	54⅞	200	Erie	32⅞
15,000	do.	55	100	Hudson R.....b10	161
10,000	do....2d call	55	200	Reading	95⅝
10,000	Va. St.6s..ex c.	50¼	600	do.	95⅝
15,000	N. C. St.6s, new	41½	100	L. S. & M. So... c.	92⅝
20,000	do.	41⅝	2200	do.	93
9,000	do. spec. tax	45	100	do.........b10	93
15,000	do.	44½	300	do.	92⅝
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	86⅞	200	do.........s60	92¾
7,000	do.	86¾	1000	do.	92⅝
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	64	100	do.	92⅛
5,000	N.Y.St. B. L. R.	107	100	do.........s30	92⅛
2,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s.'83.	91	100	Harlem R.	131
16,000	Erie 4th M. b.c.	80	100	Ill. Cen.	134
7,000	C. & N. W. Con.		200	Clev. & Pitts.	100⅝
	conv. bds.	92	100	C., C., C. & Ind. R.	75½
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1st.	89	70	do.	76
11,500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	1200	Chi. & N. W.	72⅝
16,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	82½	600	do.........s3	72⅜
500	Mor. & Es.2d M.	91½	100	do.........s30	72½
4,000	P., F.W. & C. 2d	95	100	do.........b30	72⅝
1,000	Chi.& Alt.1st M	101½	100	do.........s30	72
3,000	St. L.& Iron M.		200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅝
	R. 1st M. bds.	81	100	do.	84½
1,000	Mil. & St.P. 1st		550	Chi. & R. I.	107
	Iowa div.	85	25	do.	106⅛
3,000	Col., C.& I. C.R		50	do.	106⅛
	1st M.	77¾	300	Mil. & St. P.	67¼
12,000	Lake S.Div. B..	88	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅛
8,000	Mor. & Essex		500	Tol., W. & W.	65⅛
	Const'n bds..	84	200	do.........b3	66
24	Manhattan Bank.	145	100	do.	65⅝
40	Union Bank	125	600	do.........s3	65⅜
50	Phœnix Bank	109¼	500	do.	65⅝
20	Bk. of Commerce.	126½	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	77
33	Amer. Ex. Bank.	116	250	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
97	Nassau Bank	106		guar	85½
25	Ninth Nat. Bank	114	100	do.	85¼
15	Metropolitan Bk.	140	200	do.	85½
100	Cum. C. Pf.	27	100	Ohio & Miss	27⅜
100	do.	26¾	100	do.	27½
30	West. U. Tel.	36¾	100	Chic. & Alton	143⅛
10	do.	37	100	do.	143⅛
800	Pacific Mail	59⅛	200	do.	144
50	do....bet. call	59	100	Mor. & Ess. R.	88

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$31,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119⅝	10,500	U.S.6s,'81, R.	120
14,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	120⅛	10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	115⅛
25,000	do.	120⅜	18,500	U.S.5-20 C.,'67s3	117¾
20,000	U. S.5-20 C., 65.c.	117⅜	5,000	do.	117⅛
1,000	do.....small	117½	30,000	U.S.5s.10-40 R..	108
3,000	do.	117⅜	10,000	do.	108⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	54⅛	200	Reading	95⅛
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s.x.c.	60	200	do.	95
5,000	Va. St.6s, ex c.	50	600	Lake S.& M.S.	91⅞
8,000	N. C. St. 6s	47	700	do.	91⅛
5,000	N. C. St. 6s. n.,		400	do.	91⅛
	special tax	44½	100	do.........s30	91⅛
150,000	do.	45	50	do.	91⅜
16,000	Mo. State 6s	86½	150	Mich. Cen. R.	124
1,000	do.	86¾	54	do.	123
5,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	64	29	Ill. Cen.	135
5,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds.	92½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	100
3,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	93	200	Chi. & N. W....b3	71¾
400	Pacific Mail	58⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	106⅛
200	Cum. Coal...b. c.	27	50	do.	106⅛
100	Adams Ex.....s60	57	100	N. J. Cen. R...s60	101⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	22½	100	do.	102
100	U. S. Ex.	59	100	T., W. & W...b.c.	64⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	177⅛	500	Ohio & Miss	27
200	do...bet. call	177	50	Dub. & S. C. R.	109
100	Erie	33			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$50,000	Am'n Gold...s3	130	200	Reading......c	95⅜
200	Cumberland	27	200	do.........b5	95⅜
200	Mariposa Pf...b10	16⅞	200	do.........s3	95⅜
100	do.........b3	16⅞	100	do.	95⅜
100	do.	16⅞	500	do.........b10	95⅜
100	do.	16⅜	200	Ohio & Miss	27⅜
100	Quicksilver....b3	12⅞	200	do.	27⅛
100	do.	12⅞	500	L. S. & M. S. R.	91⅛
100	Pacific Mail	57⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts	100⅛
300	do.........b10	57	200	Chi. & N. W.	71⅞
500	do.	56⅞	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	83⅞
100	Adams Ex.	56⅛	400	Erie	32⅛
100	West. U. T.....b60	37	200	do.........s3	32⅜
200	do.	36⅞			

FRIDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

Money has been quoted easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on Governments and 6@7 on Stocks. Currency is going South at the rate of about $100,000 per day; otherwise no outflow of importance is noted. The Treasury Department pays this week $2,340,000 on four classes of Bonds, and receives $3,900,000 on sales of Gold, resulting in a loss to the Banks of $1,560,000 Currency, and a gain of $3,000,000 Gold reserve.

The attention of the Gold Room was largely occupied by executive business. The following were the names chosen by ballot as Directors of the new Gold Exchange Clearing House: J. B. Alexander, H. S. Camblos, Townsend Cox, F. De Billier, G. A. Fanshawe, George Phipps, W. T. Hatch, C. Greve, C. O. Morris, A. Gans, T. F. B. Parker, Jos. S. Chick, R. L. Edwards.

A proposal to accept yesterday's offer of the use of the clerical force and general facilities used by the Gold Exchange Bank in clearing gold transactions, was referred to the foregoing Committee.

In the Gold Room there was an entire absence of speculative spirit. The price ruled at 130@130⅛. The bids for $1,000,000 Treasury gold reached an aggregate of $4,437,000, at 129 to 130.10; the awards were made between 130 and 130.10, to twenty-eight bidders, as follows:

Names.	Amount.	Price.
G. C. Magoun	$50,000	130.03½
G. C. Magoun	50,000	130.03
G. C. Magoun	50,000	130.02
G. C. Magoun	50,000	130.01½
Huntington & Dorn	10,000	130.02
Paton & Co.	5,000	130.05
Paton & Co.	5,000	130.10
Paton & Co.	5,500	130.00
J. J. Pardee & Co.	10,000	130.01
C. H. Booth & Co.	5,000	130.05
C. H. Booth & Co.	2,000	130.00
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	50,000	130.00
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	10,000	130.04
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	10,000	130.03
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	30,000	130.02
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	8,000	130.00
Samuel McLean & Co.	10,000	130.01
Samuel McLean & Co.	10,000	130.03
Samuel McLean & Co.	10,000	130.05
Ezra Wheeler & Co.	50,000	130.02½
G. D. Arthur & Co.	50,000	130.02
G. D. Arthur & Co.	20,000	130.00
James Thomson & Co.	5,000	130.02
James Thomson & Co.	2,000	130.00
Packard & James	5,000	13.001
Packard & James	5,000	130.08
Packard & James	5,000	130.05
Packard & James	5,000	130.07
J. L. & D. S. Riker	10,000	130.01½
J. L. & D. S. Riker	10,000	130.00¾
J. L. & D. S. Riker	10,000	130.05½
J. L. & D. S. Riker	10,000	130.03½
J. L. & D. S. Riker	10,000	130.06¼
E. Sweet & Co.	8,000	130.01
E. Sweet & Co.	5,000	130.02
E. Sweet & Co.	5,000	130.05
E. Sweet & Co.	4,000	130.00
W. T. Hatch & Son	42,000	130.01
Cunningham & Mead	5,000	130.02
Cushman & Hurlbut	100,000	130.01
Cushman & Hurlbut	20,000	130.01½
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	50,000	130.02
Frank & Gans	100,000	130.01
Frank & Gans	4,000	130.00
Robinson, Cox & Co.	20,000	130.01
Carter, Hawley & Co.	5,000	130.02
Carter, Hawley & Co.	5,000	130.03
Carter, Hawley & Co.	5,000	130.04
Carter, Hawley & Co.	5,000	130.05
Hallgarten & Co.	10,000	130.03
S. Brush	2,000	130.00
Gould, Strong & Co.	3,500	130.00
S. D. Davis	4,000	130.00
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	11,000	130.00
H. F. Verhaven & Co.	6,000	130.00
R. B. Drummond	8,000	130.00
Total	$1,000,000	

The Public Funds were extremely dull; but with firmness in the foreign quotations and a steady price of gold, values were supported.

In the Stock market there has been more speculative activity, but with much irregularity in prices. The advance of Lake Shore to 93 drew out large offerings of stock and the price fell back to 90⅞ late in the day. Pacific Mail, offered in large amounts, fell from 59¾ to 56¾. Toledo and Wabash advanced from 61 yesterday to 66. The tone of the market has been feverish.

Late in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OCT. 15.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¼	120⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	117⅞	117¾
American Gold Coin	130	130
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	55¾	54⅝
Old Tennessees	61¼	60⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	41	41
Old North Carolinas	47	47½
New-York Central	176⅝	177¾
Reading Railway	95⅛	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	106⅜
Northwest Common	72½	71⅛
Northwest Preferred	84⅛	83½
Pacific Mail Company	60½	56¾
St. Paul Preferred	81¼	80½
St. Paul Common	67¼	66¾
Hudson River	158¾	160
Lake Shore	91⅛	90⅞
Erie	33	32⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	27⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6s Currency	107¾	5-20 coup., reg., Jan. & July	117⅛
6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	119⅜	5-20 coup., 1865	117⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	119⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	117⅜
5-20 coup., May & Nov.	119⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	117¼
5-20 coup., 1862	120¼	10-40 reg.	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	119⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	119⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6s, 1881	100	Missouri 6s	86⅞
Ohio 6s, 1886	100	Missouri H.& St.J.iss.	88
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	102	Louisiana 6s, L. Bds.	64
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	102	California 7s, lar. bds.	125
Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	98¼	Connecticut 6s	98
Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	100	Alabama 8s	92
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60	New-York reg. B. L.	107
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	55	N. Y. coup. B'ty. L'n.	107
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	50	N. Y. 7s Can. L'n., 1870.	99
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	52	N. Y. 6s Can. L'n., 1872.	99¼
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90	N. Y. 6s Can. L'n., 1873.	100
North Carolina 6s	46½	N. Y. 6s Can. L'n., 1874.	100
North Car. n. bds.	41	N. Y. 6s Can. L'n., 1875.	100
North Car. spe. tax	44½	N. Y. 6s Can. L'n., 1877.	102
South Car. n. bds.	65	N. Y. 6s Can. L'n., 1878.	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	90½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83⅞
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	90	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	82⅛
N. Y. Central 6s, R. E.	87⅛	Galena & Chi. Ex'd.	98
N. C. Central 6s, Sub.	87⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Erie 1st M., ex'd.	97	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	83	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	79	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77⅛	Clev. & Tol. Sink. F.	97
H. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-'70.	99	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	97⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85.	102	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	99
Harlem 1st M.	100	N. J. Cen. new bds.	96⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	105	Pitts.,F.W. & C. 1stM	98
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90⅛	Pitts.,F.W. & C. 2d M	95
Mic. S.&N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.	98⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M.	98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	72½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	115	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	101
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	92⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1stM	90⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds	77
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	73	M. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	100
Chi. & N. W. Sink. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	86
Cons'd 7 ⅌ c. Con.	92	Chicago & Mil. 1st M.	87⅛
H. & St.J. L'd Grs.	106	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	77
H. & St. J. Conv.	103	Col., Chic. & Ind.1stM	77⅛
Lack. & Wes. Bds.	93	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	98
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	92	Tol., Peo. & War. E.D.	82
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex'd.	88	Central Pacific Bds.	93

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Chatham	170
Manhattan	145	Bank of the Republic	118
Merchants'	128	Bank of North Amer.	108
Mechanics'	144	Hanover	109
America	144	Market	124
City	205	Nassau	106
Phenix	109⅛	Continental	100⅛
North River	95	St. Nicholas	115
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	110
Merch's Exchange	118	Importers & Traders'	140
Leather Manufactu's	175	Park	166
Seventh Ward	114	Central National	111
State of New-York	111⅛	Fourth National	102
Commerce	125⅛	Ninth National	114
Broadway	280	Gold Exchange	20
Ocean	94	Bank & Bro. Asso'n.	102
Amer. Exchange	116		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 15. }

General balance yesterday	$92,668,190 54
Gold receipts	495,076 24
Gold payments	1,101,974 09
Gold balance	85,045,782 72
Currency receipts	1,493,293 16
Currency payments	348,955 11
Currency balance	5,609,628 36
General balance	93,275,159 77
Included in gold receipts were Customs	381,000 00

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the Specie value of $1,319,456; and the amount actually marketed has been $1,693,513.

A fair business was transacted in Foreign Exchange at steady rates. There was a good supply of Produce Bills available, and free purchases were made by importers. The leading drawers asked 109⅜ for sixty days' sterling, and 109⅞ for sight; but the bulk of transactions occurred on ⅛ ⅌ cent. below those rates.

The Directors of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, in adjourned session, elected Mr. J. H. Banker, Treasurer; beyond which nothing has transpired as to their action. There is said to be a disposition among the Directors to take, on their own account, the remaining 15,000 shares of the Toledo and Wabash stock, deliverable to the Company on the 18th inst., but on this we have no certain information.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held at Cleveland to-day, a dividend of 15 ⅌ cent., in stock, was declared.

The *Alta Californian* of Oct. 7th says:

"There has been little change in the state of the money market during the past week, with the exception of a greatly reduced disposition to remit, and no material change has occurred in the rates. The tendency of money among private capitalists is to higher rates for loans; maturing obligations at 1½ are charged more if not met. The loan societies have a fair supply of money, and lend at 1 per cent. The amount of deposits in banks and with bankers is, however, small, as is naturally the case when money is so much in demand. There seems, however, to be funds enough to make large payments at the Custom House for imported goods, and for other purposes. The amount paid in for duties has been as follows for the week:

Sept. 30	$41,161 75	Oct. 4	$8,691 68
Oct. 1	44,358 32	Oct. 5	36,766 59
Oct. 2	49,175 94	Oct. 6	38,483 49
Total			$218,577 77
Previously			6,299,815 91
Total Jan. 1 to Oct. 7			$6,518,393 71
Same period 1868			6,811,896 68
Decrease			$293,502 97

The Specie shipments have been comparatively as follows:

To	1868.	1869.
New-York, per railroad.	....	$139,400 00
New-York, per steamer.	$227,904 05	8,300 00
England	277,310 75	638,257 01
Panama	15,000 00	20,000 00
Total	$520,214 80	$804,957 01
China, &c.	1,092,873 53	337,212 40
Honolulu	8,800 00	....
Previously by steamer.	29,058,103 78	24,755,961 97
Previously by railroad.	....	4,564,976 03
Total since Jan. 1	$28,817,611 28	$30,463,107 41
Add duties	6,811,896 68	6,518,393 71
Total	$37,491,888 68	$36,981,501 12

The exports for the week embrace a value of $721,138, as follows:

To	Vessel.	Value.
New-York	Golden City	$158,341
Panama	Golden City	33,536
Acapulco	Golden City	721
Liverpool	Highlander	66,076
Liverpool	Advancement	40,933
Liverpool	Sonoma	55,244
Liverpool	Prima-Donna	71,397
Liverpool	St. Charles	60,500
Liverpool	Japan	67,974
Victoria	Active	21,784
Victoria	Rival	10,341
Honolulu	Idaho	49,050
China	China	54,437
Japan	China	30,799
Total		$721,188

From the biennial report of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, as submitted to the General Assembly, we derive the following relative to the State finances:

To balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1867, $589,950 54.

Less the following credits: Over checks in banks, $80,016 30; paid members of the Legislature by Dr. Stanford, Treasurer, $1,932 84; Bank of Tennessee money, $311 64; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, $58,142 71, making a total of $90,-408 49, which left an actual balance in the Treasury of $499,547.

Amounts paid into the Treasury on warrants issued for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1869, and on previous issues, $5,387,629 55. Grand total received and in the Treasury, $5,887,176 90.

Within the same time there has been paid out of the Treasury $5,857,967 06; leaving in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1869, $29,209 54.

The following gives the receipts and expenditures for the first year ending Oct. 1, 1868:

To balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1867, $499,-547 05.

Payments into the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues, $2,545,747 49.

Payments out of the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues, $3,023,-945 52, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1868, of $22,349 02.

The following gives the receipts and expenditures for the second year, ending Oct. 1, 1869:

To balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1868, $21,-349 02.

Payments into the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on previous issues, $2,842,-209 06.

Payments out of the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues, $2,834,-348 54.

Balance in the Treasury 1st October, 1869, $29,-209 54.

The following is a statement of the State debt proper:

Turnpike	$1,228,356 66
Bank of Tennessee	1,000,000 00
Railroads	410,250 00
Hermitage Purchase	48,000 00
State Capitol	658,000 00
Total	$3,344,606 66
Funded Interest	735,553 00
Total	$4,080,159 66

The State has loaned to turnpike roads $545,000 in bonds.

The following is a statement of the Railroad debt:

State bonds loaned	$26,412,000
Bonds indorsed by the State	2,196,000
Funded interest	3,213,046
Interest to July 1, 1866	2,306,477
Total	$34,127,524

Claim of the United States *vs.* Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, assumed, $130,804.

Claim of the United States *vs.* Memphis and Clarksville Railroad, assumed, $380,756 24.

This added to the former total, makes $34,639,-084 89.

The total debt, including State debt proper, bonds loaned to turnpikes, bonds loaned to railroads, is, by the above figures, $39,264,244 55.

Since the war there have been loaned to the railroad companies, in bonds, $13,292,000, and to turnpike companies, in bonds, $55,000—making a total of $13,347,000.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

How Difficulties may be Avoided in the Future—A Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following letter has been addressed to Secretary Boutwell, and we publish it by request:

To the Hon. G. W. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Permit me to address you on a subject all important at the present moment—the gold and currency question of this country. My remarks are suggested by the great excitement existing from the recent occurrences in the gold market.

The trade, commerce and manufactures of this great nation, and the welfare of the community, require a fixed and unfluctuating currency, similar in its character both for the Government and its people. To attain this would not only be desirable, but would insure the future steady prosperity of the country. The question, therefore, simply is—what are the most available means, with honor and security to the one, and stability to the other, to arrive at the desideratum sought. But one difficulty appears to me to surround and influence the whole subject. The various other component parts of the question so often referred to—namely, the specific functions of gold; its unnecessary and excessive accumulation in the Government Treasury; the unwholesome and ruinous Wall-street speculations; the adjustment of balances of trade in our commercial foreign relations; all these difficulties will disappear, and these questions be solved, when gold, untrammelled, shall flow in its legitimate and natural channels in regard to commerce, trade and manufactures, without let or hindrance to their several requirements, and gold be self-regulated by the universal law of supply and demand.

The difficulty to which I allude was bequeathed by a former administration to the present administration of the Government; but whether the country came into possession of this troublesome elephant wisely or not, (from its necessities in the late war,) needs now no discussion; the incumbrance must be kept as cheaply and with as little inconvenience as possible. The foregoing observations have reference to the Government gold-bearing bonds.

The faith of the nation has been most undoubtedly pledged to its people, and equally to their transferees the foreign bondholders, for the payment of the interest in gold of these bonds. From this, and this only, arises the whole present difficulty. The means adopted for providing for this portion of the general indebtedness have produced the following results. The Government has, from necessity, become the largest and leaning dealer in gold, and if not a speculator, possessing immense influence, with the constantly occurring temptation to become one. The mercantile and trading communities are by compulsion also dealers in the same, and are too frequently tempted by their requirements to become speculators. Moneyed men and pennyless ones equally gamble in hitherto fabulous amounts. The poor and the working classes suffer by the increased prices of the hard-earned necessaries of life; and the true wealth of this country (as of every nation) consisting in its labor, is diminished by the consequent decreased profitable value of its productive power.

The late enormous and disreputable transactions in the gold market, from their mere gambling character, imperatively demand restraint. Legislative restrictions are powerless, because easily evaded; but lessen the present general necessity for gold, and you will inevitably destroy the power of a few avaricious and unprincipled money mongers to produce similar confusion and results. Numerous as are the opinions expressed in letters and editorial leaders in our public prints, few, if any, offer a practical remedy for the existing evil of which they complain. I, therefore, with all due deference to your better judgment, respectfully submit the following propositions:

First—The principal difficulty to surmount being, that Government at present is the great recipient and conservator of gold—this should cease to exist.

Second—Let the monthly average equivalent currency price for gold be calculated at the termination of every month; thus, first, by a close fractional approximation to a daily average price derived from actual authorized market quotations, taken at any definite hours considered desirable during the day; then a monthly average price based and calculated on this daily average price, subject, of course, in determining that average to the number of business days in the month. By these means a fixed monthly equivalent currency price for gold will be arrived at.

Third—Government Receipts.—The customs duties to be made payable in currency, calculating the gold now payable, at the fixed monthly average equivalent currency price of the previous month. The only difference in any clerical operations at the Custom House would be the calculation from gold dollars as now payable, into currency dollars as then payable.

Fourth—Government Payments.—The interest upon the Government gold bonds to be paid in currency, within the first five days of the month in which it becomes due, at the fixed equivalent currency price of gold of the previous month, with the addition of a small percentage on the amount of such interest, adequate to cover the brokerage for the purchase of gold in the market by the recipient.

Thus the Government would pay the interest due on the bonds upon the same monetary basis as that upon which the means were obtained from the custom's duties to effect the payment. Faith with the Government creditor would be kept inviolate, as the slight variation in the tenor of the bond would be in word only, not in actual effect.

This arrangement would tend to the equalization of the prices of gold and currency, and that much-desired consummation, an early return to specie payments, would be arrived at; whereas, the constantly fluctuating price of gold acts in direct opposition to any steady approach to either.

A Government periodically fixed price of gold would, in my belief, be a further boon to the mercantile and trading communities, in being adopted by them as a basis of settlement in their gold transactions, in reference to their purchases and sales of merchandise, the terms of a large proportion of which are gold, with the amounts in currency when due, dependent upon the daily fluctuating price of gold, thus causing uncertainty in results, and not unfrequently intentional irregularity in prompt payments.

Apologizing for the length of this communication, which the importance of the subject may induce you to excuse,

I remain, Sir, with much consideration,

Yours most respectfully,

GEO. L. ROBINSON.

New-York, October, 1869.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N, Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD. Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were $762,177 43. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960, gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. THE LAND GRANT BONDS, to the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the Road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha, July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay 7 per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD is 367 miles long, cost (with equipment) $15,286,000, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business, the earnings for August, 1869, being $53,725 53 more than for the corresponding month of 1868. The road has a bonded debt of but $2,364,000. To retire this debt at maturity, and to effect certain valuable extensions which will largely increase their business, the Company have mortgaged the entire road, rolling-stock, franchise and income, to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of New-York, to secure the payment of eight million dollars of First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered for sale at ninety and accrued interest. The bonds are for one thousand dollars each, have thirty years to run, and bear seven per cent. interest annually, payable in April and October, at the Bank of America, in this City. The security is undoubted, and the bonds constitute a perfectly safe and very desirable investment. The agents of the Company in New-York are Messrs. J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., and JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest. Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE APRIL AND OCTOBER INTEREST on the Special Tax Bonds of the State of North Carolina will be paid on presentation at the banking house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. D. A. JENKINS, Treasurer State North Carolina.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 15, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Sp. Turpentine, bbls.	667
Beeswax, pkgs.	13	Resin, bbls.	1,667
Cotton, bales	3,141	Tar, bbls.	50
Copper, bbls.	42	Pitch, bbls.	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	586	Peanuts, bags	305
Eggs, bbls.	441	Pork, pkgs.	105
Flour, bbls.	12,657	Lard, pkgs.	110
Wheat, bushels	26,723	Lard, kegs	75
Corn, bushels	400	Butter, pkgs.	2,024
Oats, bushels	21,845	Cheese, pkgs.	13,980
Grass Seed, bushels	382	Tallow, pkgs.	592
Flaxseed, bushels	242	Starch, pkgs.	1,840
Cornmeal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, hhds.	126
Blackeye Peas, bags.	254	Tobacco, boxes	543
Hemp, bales	26	Whisky, bbls.	1,014
Hops, bales	352	Wool, bales	44
Hides, bundles	1,720	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Leather, sides	8,528	Sumac, bags	401

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Tartfa*, for Liverpool—572 bales Cotton, 10 bales Furs, 31,324 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Elpis*, for Cork—28,001 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Everhard Delius*, for Bremen—3,600 bbls. refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Guardian*, for Leghorn—1,000 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Rosin.

ASHES—Have been sparingly purchased at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 41c.@42½c. for Southern and Western Yellow ⅌ lb. About 1,400 lbs. changed hands within the range.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in good demand, and, with moderate offerings, have been firm in price, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 10; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City Made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern Made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern Made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—The inquiry has been fair at uniform quotations. Common Hard at $4 75@$8 25; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request at former prices. Adamantine, light weights, 21c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 48c.; Patent Sperm, 58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in demand at $2 for Rosendale ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been in moderate request at about previous figures. Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12@$13; Newcastle Gas at $9 50@$10, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$17 50 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite at $7@$9 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been less active, but firm; 563 bags, by the *Century*, were sold on private terms. Nothing really new in other kinds. We quote: Java, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Rio, 8½c.@12c, in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COCOA—A light inquiry has been noted on the basis of 27c.@28c., gold, for Maracaibo, and 10½c.@11c., gold, for Guayaquil, ⅌ lb., in bond.

COTTON—Has been in less demand and a trifle cheaper. Sales 2,065 bales, (of which 648 bales were to arrive,) including 1,276 bales to shippers, 587 bales to spinners, and 202 bales to speculators. Also, 950 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for October, at 26⅜c.@26¾c.; 250 do., for November, at 25¾c.; 300 do., for December, at 25⅛c.@25⅜c., ⅌ lb. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
Good Ordinary	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
Low Middling	26	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜
Middling	26½	26⅝	26⅞	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,650
Receipts last week	20,014
Receipts the preceding week	18,655
Receipts since Sept. 1	86,033
Receipts since Jan. 1	451,658
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	633,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Export clearances since our last	872
Exports since Sept. 1	31,959
Exports since Jan. 1	217,748
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Stock here	13,850

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	271,000
Receipts, same time in 1868-9	196,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,260,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	80,000
Exports, same time in 1868-9	47,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,[illegible],787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	127,750
Estimated stock at ports, same time in 1868	109,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-9	2,600,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

Messrs. Easton & Co. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season, thus far:

Received by telegraph Friday evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports G.Britain.	Exports Contin't.
New-Orleans	24,200	58,000	5,511	8,253
Mobile	8,303	14,593	2,353	1,359
Galveston	3,639	8,185	....	....
Florida Ports	357	....	....	....
Savannah	14,600	20,900	4,711	1,029
Charleston	7,820	6,090	2,510	260
New-York	5,226	14,000	7,473	2,058
Boston	3,410	6,000	....	....
Total this week	67,555	127,768	21,957	12,959
Previously reported	203,233	....	27,874	16,350
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	270,788	127,768	49,831	29,309
Same time last year	195,904	108,810	31,246	15,839

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	425,000	407,000
Afloat from India	226,000	334,000
Afloat from America	20,000	17,000
Stock in London	56,860	72,816
Afloat for London	140,000	141,000
Stock in Havre	78,530	48,076
Afloat for Havre	68,920	63,049
Stock in Bremen	4,344	8,660
Afloat for Bremen	301	7,385
Stock in United States ports	127,768	108,810
Stock in interior towns	21,219	19,497
Total	1,168,942	1,227,495
Deficiency in visible supply	58,553	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 45,000 bales; same time 1868, 125,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 12⅞d., then, 11d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Oct. 8.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	3,787	2,140
Columbus, Ga.	3,058	3,366
Macon, Ga.	5,812	4,182
Montgomery, Ala.	4,653	5,712
Memphis, Tenn.	3,780	3,022
Nashville, Tenn.	129	75
Total	21,219	19,497

DRY GOODS—A moderately active business has been reported in most lines, but there has been considerable irregularity in prices. Domestic Cottons hold their own well, and, in the leading instances, more than an average movement, even for the season, is noted. Domestic Woolens are not remarkably brisk, though a fair trade is in progress, and values are generally well supported. Imported goods have been offered more freely, as a rule, and largely through the auction rooms, and prices have been unsettled by the increased offerings. The newer styles of foreign dress fabrics have been easily placed at remunerative figures. The week's imports of foreign dry goods are to the specie value of $1,319,456; and the amount actually marketed has been $1,693,513.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been generally slow of sale at about former rates.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—A very limited jobbing trade has been noted within our previous range.

FEATHERS—Have been in rather more demand at from 82½c.@90c. for Live Geese ⅌ lb.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for the leading articles within our range; Dry Cod at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $11 75@$15 25; No. 3 do., $8 50@$12 75 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 50c.@52c. for Scale, and 38c.@40c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A rather active inquiry has been noted for desirable lots of State and Western flour, particularly of low and medium grades, at slightly improved prices. The available supply has been reduced, and holders have evinced less eagerness to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,850 bbls., in lots, including poor to common Superfine State and Western at $5 55@$5 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 90@$6 20; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 20@$6 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 30 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 55@$5 85
Extra State	5 90@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 80@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 30@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$6 80 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 80@$10 50 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in some demand at $6 25@$8 75 for Extra ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is fairly active at $4 75@$6 25 for inferior to Choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Cornmeal continues inactive at $5@$5 65 for Western, $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $6 15 for Southern, and $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at from $4@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in moderate demand, and about 700 boxes Layer have been placed at $3 40@$3 50 ⅌ box. Currants have been in good request and rather firmer; sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., part to arrive. Of Turkish Prunes further sales have been reported of 30 casks at 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb. as extremes; and of Citron, 60 cases at 35c.@36c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Layer. Raisins at $3 40@$3 50 ⅌ box; Currants at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.; Almonds, 13c.@27½c.; Figs, 13c.@16c.; Turkish Prunes, 10¾c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 14c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been in very active request, chiefly for export, in view of the more favorable foreign advices and the decline in ocean freights, leading to an advance of 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel. There has been some speculative demand noted, and the milling inquiry has been more urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 308,300 bushels, part in and from store, including White Western at $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, very poor to choice, at $1 38@$1 53, chiefly Amber Western at $1 48@$1 52, closing strong and buoyant on the basis of $1 52@$1 53 for strictly prime; No. 1 Spring (in lots) at $1 48; No. 2 Spring at $1 41@$1 43, chiefly in store at $1 41@$1 41½; poor No. 3 Spring at $1 25; Rejected Spring at $1 12@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 48@$1 52½; White Southern at $1 60; Red and Amber Southern at $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in good request at a further improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, in lots, at $1@$1 09 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 16½ for poor to very choice Mixed Western; $1 15@$1 17 for White, $1 18@$1 20 for Yellow Western, and $1 25 for White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet but held firmly; sales, 2,800 bushels at $1 18 for Western, and $1 20 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been quite scarce and wanted at very firm prices. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bushels Canada West, chiefly last evening, at $1 55@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet at from $1 30@$1 70, according to quality, ⅌ bushel; sales, 3,400 bushels. Oats have been in fair request at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels at 62c.@67c. for Jersey, Southern, Western and State, closing at about 65c. for prime Western, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 31,324 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 28,001 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but no change of moment has occurred in prices. Bags, 16½c.@17½c. each; Bagging, 23c.@23½c. ⅌ yard. Sales 100 bales Bagging on private terms.

HAY—Bale has been in fair request and quoted firm at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 85c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 60c.@$1 05 for Short and Long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been held firmly, but has been inactive, since our last. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $200@$300 for dressed ⅌ ton; Jute at 4½c.@6½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manila, 14c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@12c., gold.

HIDES—Have been in less request, but quoted steady, including *Dry Hides*, as follows: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 20c.@20½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold. selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 16c.@18c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 16c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 13½c.@14½c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12½c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Bahia, 21@22 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20½c.@22c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. And *Dry-Salted Hides* thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11½c.@12½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@30 lbs., 17c.@18c., currency, as they run. And *Wet Salted Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Rio Grande, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 9c.@10c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c., currency, selected. And *Upper Leather Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@41c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 32c.@35c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 25c.@26c., currency, as they run; 600 City Slaughter changed hands on private terms.

HONEY—Continues quiet and nominal at 75c.@80c., gold, for Cuba, ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at former rates, including New-York State, New, at 14c.@20c.; Eastern, New, at 12c.@18c.; Ohio at 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 12c.@18c. for common to fair; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ⅌ lb. Receipts, 352 bales; exports, none. Mr. Emmet Wells notices the week's business thus: "Our market has fully maintained the improvement noticed in our last, though the transactions have been on a limited scale, owing to the scanty supply on offer. Receipts of the week foot up nearly 4,000 bales, or double the amount received any previous week of the season. A very large proportion of these arrivals are Hops which have been bought up in the interior to fill orders here for export, and consequently will not be thrown upon the market. Our London letter in this issue will be read with much interest by holders and growers who are hoping for a better market. Its general tone already substantiates the opinion set forth in our last report, that 'the worst has been seen,' and the lower prices on choice new American Hops is quite out of the question, export or no export. We do not look for any very material improvement in the demand or in prices for some little time to come. Brewers will not come into market and buy freely of new Hops, and pay 18c.@20c. as long as they are supplied with or can get good old ones at half the cost. Shippers will not buy largely until there is a better margin of profit on sales in London, therefore we must expect a small trade until consumers, both here and abroad, are brought to a realizing sense of the great deficiency in the English crop and the small yield in America and Germany, as compared with last year. Michigan Hops are arriving in small quantities. The quality of the few thus far received is of extraordinary strength but lack in color. In general appearance and flavor, Michigans of the new growth, so far as we have seen, are much like Ohio Hops. Receipts of the week, 3,957 bales. Total receipts of the season, 9,995 bales. Export clearances last week, 884 bales. Total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 8,861 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date Oct. 2: 'Our market has been firm during the past week, a very steady demand prevailing for every description of new Hops. Prices have consequently been fairly maintained, especially for fine samples; but low and ordinary qualities have exhibited a little weakness. Our reduced estimate of the growth here is fully confirmed by the deliveries of the past week—many growths having fallen off from last year to one-fourth, others to one-third, and now exceeding one-half of last year's crop. Our confirmed conviction is that our growth will not be more than 200,000 cwts., or £100,000 old duty, being a little over two-fifths of our ordinary consumption. The continental markets have manifested extreme firmness. Bavarians showed an advance of 15s. to 20s. ⅌ cwt., and at these prices very few bales will find acceptance with our buyers. Belgians, Poperinghes and north of France Hops are a shade dearer for fine qualities and the number of bales which will find their way into our market will probably prevent any important advance in home growths. The heavy shipments of late of yearling Americans have depressed this class of goods; and even at a reduction of 5s.@6s. ⅌ cwt., it is impossible to effect sales. There is a disposition on the part of buyers to take up new Americans, and we believe it will be done directly they are convinced of the actual shortcomings of our crop, and the improbability of large imports of best sorts from abroad.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been salable and steady at $3 ⅌ M.

LEATHER—A good inquiry has been noted for Sole at full prices. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 29½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c. ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 8,528 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 65 for common and $1 75 for lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request and steady in price, including Eastern Spruce within a range of from $18@$20 ⅌ 1,000 feet.

METALS—Copper has been quiet but steady; Iron has been offered and purchased rather more freely at somewhat easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 200 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig at about $37; 250 tons Glengarnock, part to arrive, at $37 50@$38; and 750 tons No. 1 brand American Pig on private terms. Lead has been in some request at former rates; sales 50 tons Spanish at $6 42½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Spelter and Zinc have been quiet at previous figures. Tin has been in less demand at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 boxes I. C. Coke Plates at about $7 50, gold, ⅌ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22½c.@22¾c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$41; No. 2 do., $38@$38 50; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $37 50@$40 50; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$87 50 ⅌ ton. Pig Lead, $6 32½@$6 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Foreign Spelter, $6 22½@$6 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Domestic do., $9@$13 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency. Straits Tin, 33½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 33c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 32c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $6 25@$8 75; Terne do., $6 75@$6 25, in gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been firm, but without activity. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 60 bbls. New Orleans at 93c.@94c.; also, by auction, 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 65½c.@69c.; and 20 hhds. low grade Demerara at 41c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at 30c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@48c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ⅌ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@50c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@58c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@73c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady, with, however, but little animation in the trade. Sales, 736 bbls. Strained, at $2 22½@$2 25 ⅌ 280 lbs. Receipts, 1,667 bbls.; exports, 200 bbls. Tar has been quiet but steady; 50 bbls. Washington were sold at $3 ⅌ bbl.; receipts, 50 bbls. Pitch has been in rather more demand, and 160 bbls. Southern have been placed at $2 50 ⅌ bbl.; receipts, 50 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, partly at 46c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 667 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47c., closing 46c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 65@$3 70; Resin at $2 20@$9 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $3@$3 87½; Pitch at $2 45@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been quite limited at essentially unaltered prices, including Crude Whale at 90c.@$1 08 for Southern and Western; Bleached Whale at $1 13@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $1 92@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 62½c.@63½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held very firmly, but has been quiet, to-day, at 17¼c., in bulk, with sales of 1,270 bbls.; and 23½c.@23¾c., in barrels, ⅌ gallon. There were no receipts reported here; at Philadelphia, 600 bbls. were received, making the total arrivals there for the week, 4,890 bbls. Refined Oil opened stronger in price but met with a slower sale, and closed less buoyantly. Sales have been reported here of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for October, at 33c. Also, at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 32⅛c.; 6,500 bbls. do., for October, at 32¾c.@33¼c., closing rather weak at 32¾c., and 1,000 bbls. do., for November and December, at 33c., at which there were willing sellers at the close. There were no arrivals of Refined here; 3,370 bbls were received at Philadelphia, making the week's arrivals there 16,870 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,600 bbls. for Bremen. Standard White, in cases, has been in demand and held firmly at 38½c.@39c., and Prime White at 39½c.@40c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha is in some request at 10½c.@11c., and 16c.@17c., in cases, ⅌ gallon. Empty barrels have been quoted at $2 40@$2 50 for Refined, and $2@$2 10 for Crude.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 25, closing at $31 for Western Mess, $33 75@$34 for City Mess, $28 75@$29 50 for Prime Mess, and $25 25@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been quiet today at 13c.@13½c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cutmeats continue in request and steady on a light offering; sales have been reported equal to 140 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 16c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@23c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand and firm; sales have been reported of equal to 170 boxes ice-cured at 17½c.@17¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues in limited demand at former rates; sales have been reported of 460 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 17c.@18¾c. for Poor No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 17¾c.@18c. for Good to Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited request at unchanged rates; sales have been reported since our last of 100 bbls. at $6@$13 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams have been in some demand at from $17@$26 ⅌ bbl.; sales of 100 bbls., in lots. Butter continues in fair request at well supported prices. We quote State, Common to very Good, 28c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 45c.@52½c., and Western, Inferior to Prime, 20c.@32c. ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 2,024 pkgs. Cheese is in fair demand at from 10c.@17½c. as the extremes, ⅌ lb.; the sales of the day were 13,980 boxes.

RICE—Continues very quiet at former prices, including Carolina at $9 25@$9 75 for New, and $8@$9 25 for Old, and Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in demand and steady, including Turk's Island at 46c.; Cadiz, 44c.@45c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$3 by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 45@$3 55; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 50@$2 65; Higgins' do., $3; Evans', Dean's, Fank's, Cheshire, &c., $2 45@$2 50; Liverpool Ground, $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is slow of sale at 7c.@7¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 3,700 bags at Boston, at $2 17½, gold, ⅌ bushel, showing a firm market. Otherwise there has been very little movement. We quote: Clover, 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.; rough Flax, $2 35@$2 45; Timothy, $3 75@$4, currency, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Continue inactive at unaltered figures, including Honduras Deer at 43c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31; Sisal, 44c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@44c.; Central American, 42½c.@46c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 44c.@45c., gold, ⅌ lb. Tampico, Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, 70c.@75c. each.

SOAP—Has been in demand, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet since our last, including Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1; Cassia at 46c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 24c.@24½c.; Pimento at 18½c.@19c., Ginger at 12½c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been held with confidence, but there has been a less extensive movement reported. Sales, 565 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 11½c.@14½c.; and 1,531 boxes Havana, chiefly at 12c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at about 11½c.@12c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12½c.@12⅝c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅝c.@13c. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12½c.@14c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12⅝c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11⅛c.@11½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅛c.@14⅜c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 15c.@15⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14⅛c.@15⅛c. ⅌ lb. And bagged Sugar thus: Brazil Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c.; Java Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb. Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request and buoyant in price at from 14⅛c.@16⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 95,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; also, 32,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19⅛c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10⅛c.@13⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—There has been less inquiry for all kinds, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The home demand for Kentucky has been more active, while the export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. Prices have been supported. Sales 617 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been quite dull; 100 cases changed hands at from 16c.@70c., in job lots, ⅌ lb. Of Havana, 300 bales were sold at 90c.@$1 10, currency, ⅌ lb. We quote *Kentucky* thus: Common Lugs, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 9c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 9¾c.@11½c.; Medium Leaf, 10¾c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11¼c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 12¾c.@15c.; Selections, 14c.@17c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Old Crop—Connecticut Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 18c.@40c.; Connecticut Wrappers, 1867 crop, 40c.@75c.; Connecticut Fillers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 11c.@13c.; New-York Wrappers, 1867 crop, 25c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 1867 crop, 14c.@16c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 20c.@35c.; New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania Fillers, 1865 and 1866, 10c.@11c. New Crop—Connecticut Wrappers, Good to Prime, 50c.@75c.; Connecticut Wrappers, Medium, 35c.@45c.; Connecticut Wrappers, ordinary, 28c.@32c.; Connecticut Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Connecticut Fillers, 12c.@16c.; New-York running lots, 18c.@25c.; New-York Wrappers, 30c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 25c.@55c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 25c.@60c.; Pennsylvania Binders and Common Wrappers mixed, 15c.@20c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 12c.@13c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@12½c. *Spanish* thus: *Havana*—Common, 90c.@92½c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@82½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 12; average, 87½c.@92½c. And *Manufactured* thus: Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@65c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in more liberal supply, and quoted brisker at $1 20@$1 22, closing at $1 20@$1 21 ⅌ gallon, with sales of 700 bbls., against receipts of 1,014 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Has been in some demand, and 4,000 lbs. South Sea have been taken for export on private terms. The prevailing gold quotation was 85c.@90c. ⅌ lb. Arctic was quoted at $1@$1 05, gold; and Northwest Coast, at 95c.@$1, gold, ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active, chiefly in the Grain line, but at lower rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,450 bales Cotton, by steamer, chiefly at ⅛d. ⅌ lb.; 1,600 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; 95,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. by sail, and 7d.@7¼d., chiefly at 7d.@7¼d., by steam, ⅌ bushel; 2,200 boxes Cheese, by steam, part at 40s. ⅌ ton, and 200 tierces Beef at 6s. ⅌ tierce. For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and 850 boxes Cheese, to fill up, at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a British bark with 3,180 quarters Wheat, and another with 2,800 quarters do., at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter; also, a Prussian bark, now at Boston, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, for the Continent, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., or, if to a direct port, at 6d. ⅌ bbl. less. For Oporto, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 20c., gold, ⅌ bushel. For a Continental port, direct, a British brig, now at Boston, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For a port in the Adriatic, a British bark with 350 hhds. Tobacco, at 53s. Also a British bark, 520 tons capacity, with Cotton, from Galveston, for Liverpool, at 11-16d. ⅌ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 15, 1869.

The sales at Weehawken market this morning were not large. However, the arrival of some beasts at this market speaks well for the improved condition of the Erie Road. Communipaw and One Hundredth-street show smaller numbers. At Weehawken trade was dull yet pens were pretty nearly cleared out, at prices ranging from 10c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

Ulery & Goff sold for self 137 Indiana Steers, Kentuckys, from 15c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Woodruff & Church sold for Wood & Sims 170 Illinois, from 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 102 for same, from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight [illegible] cwt., and 34 State cattle from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb. light weights. G. W. Martin sold for Wood & Sims 83 Illinois from 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt. Sage & Chambers sold for H. Brink, 39 State cattle, mixed lot, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6 cwt.; also, for J. Hampton, 22 States stable, mixed lot, at 11c. ⅌ lb.; weight 4 cwt. O. C. P. Evans sold for Fowler & Earl, 33 Texans from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt.; 31 Texans at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt., and 90 Indianas, good, from 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

E. Van West sold for Asbury & Leech one car of State Sheep, average weight 86 lbs., from 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb., and a few lambs at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. J. Kirby had a large consignment of Sheep that arrived at noon this day, but we were unable to secure his sales for this issue. Hume & Elliot sold 25 Sheep, average weight 85 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 43 Sheep, average weight 80 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb. McGraw & Reid sold 171 Lambs, average weight 53 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 47 Sheep, average weight 79 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Sheep, average weight 81 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

Cros arrivals to-day, 3,700 Hogs; the market dull and prices gone down since yesterday from ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. on live Hogs; dressed Hogs went off slowly at from 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Principal characters by Mr. Theodore Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LEAH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Leading characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Taylor, Miss Annie Deland and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Messrs. Wyndham, Stoddart, Hale, Miss Germon and Miss E. Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
TWELFTH NIGHT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Messrs. Davidge, Lewis and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SAM. Leading character by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last six months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The rumor that a French corps of observation is to be established on the frontiers of Spain causes, it is said, much excitement in Madrid. Negotiations with the Revolutionists at Valencia are reported to be in progress, in which a certain time has been given in which they may receive pardon by submission, or otherwise forfeit their lives. PRIMEDA has been arrested for instigating the revolt in Saragossa.

Later advices are to the effect that the Government has refused to grant the petition of the Bishops that Valencia might capitulate. Fighting is going on in Catalonia and Grenada, and 20,000 armed insurgents have taken the field. The leaders PAUL and SALVOCHEA are reported to have fired the City of Cartagena.

Greater confidence is said to exist in the commercial world of London in the ability of Spain to subdue the revolution.

A measure for the reduction of the army in Portugal, it is reported, will be introduced at the next session of the Cortes.

The Ecumenical Council, so says the *Civilta Cattolica*, of Rome, is not convened for the purpose of deciding questions by a majority vote, but to ratify decisions already made by the Pope.

DANIEL O'DONOGHUE, member of Parliament for Kerry, Tralee, has written to the Dublin Amnesty Committee that, while the Crown sympathizes with the imprisoned Fenians, it cannot "yield anything to the faintest semblance of unconstitutional pressure."

Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN has been appointed Bishop of Carlisle.

The ship *Sir Launcelot*, which left China July 18, has arrived at London, thus winning the race for tea ships.

The Vulcan Oil and Eagle Iron Works, at Glasgow, Scotland, were burned yesterday. Loss very heavy.

NAPOLEON went hunting on Thursday.

It is thought that the Suez Canal will have to be deepened before it can be made of practical use.

The apprehensions of injury to the cotton crop of Egypt by the overflow of the Nile were unfounded, as the waters are subsiding, having caused but little damage.

CUBA.

During the debate in the Cortes at Madrid, on Thursday, on the resolution thanking the Government defenders in Cuba, General PRIM is reported to have said that Spain only awaited a favorable result of the Cuban war to grant the colony all the reforms and liberties desired.

The death of General CASTELLO, the Cuban Commander, is reported. Another detachment of Spanish troops left Havana yesterday for the seat of war.

The case of the *Cuba*, at Wilmington, it is expected, will be brought up to-day. A deserter from the vessel was brought back from New-York yesterday as a witness, and an attempt was made by the Cuban officers to arrest him, which was abandoned, as he was held to be under the protection of the Government. The Cubans are confident that the ship will be released.

GENERAL.

The surveys of the Land Office on the Gila, River in Southern Arizona, have, it is reported, brought to light traces of an extinct race, consisting of ruins and other evidences, which showed that the land had been cultivated for centuries by a people having a knowledge of the arts and manufactures.

The gasometer at the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard exploded yesterday while some repairs were being made, and JOSEPH ATKINSON, of Boston, a plumber, in the Bureau of Construction, who was doing the work, was killed.

Admiral FARRAGUT was again better yesterday, although not out of danger.

The Arkansas State Fair held at Little Rock, is reported to have been successful. The Liberal organ published in that City, has been sold and suspended publication.

Governor HOFFMAN has appointed Thursday, Nov. 18, as Thanksgiving Day in this State. The same day is to be observed in Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Vermont organized at Montpelier yesterday.

President GRANT and party visited the battle-field of Antietam yesterday.

The Commercial Convention at Louisville, Ky., occupied the session of yesterday in listening to and acting on the reports of various committees.

BENJAMIN PAYNE, a tobacconist of Albany, has been convicted of making fraudulent returns to the Government, the jury in his case bringing in a verdict of guilty in that city last evening.

The argument in the Yerger *habeas corpus* case before the United States Supreme Court was made at Washington yesterday. At its conclusion the Court adjourned until Monday without rendering a decision.

JOSEPH WALKUP, suspected of having attempted to assassinate Dr. COWLES and others at Framingham and Saxonville, Mass., last Monday night, has been arrested at Worcester. The prisoner, it is said, expects to prove an *alibi*.

EDWARD STOCKWELL, 20 years of age, at Oakdale, Mass., on Friday, while whittling, severed the femoral artery with his penknife and bled to death before assistance could be rendered.

Five incendiary fires occurred in Rome, in this State, on Wednesday night, causing fortunately but little damage.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor JOHN NESMITH, of Massachusetts, died at Lowell yesterday, aged 76 years.

A man named JOHN HILL was killed at Philadelphia, yesterday, by falling through the hatchway of the steamer *Juniata*.

The Liberal State Republican Convention of Tennessee, in session at Little Rock, adjourned on Thursday. The attendance is reported as large and the action harmonious. Universal suffrage was indorsed.

LOCAL.

The German Republican Central Campaign Club, organized at the Steuben House, No. 296 Bowery, their headquarters during the campaign, last night. General SIGEL addressed the meeting.

The tugboat *Speedwell* is ordered, after her injuries received by the collision with the Sound propeller *Nereus* are repaired, to convoy the monitor *Dictator*, lying at the Battery, to Key West, and will leave to-day.

The Fat Man's Association met last evening, at the Revere House, corner of Broadway and Houston streets, and appointed a Committee to make preparations for a ponderous ball at Irving Hall on Dec. 20, next.

Mr. J. W. WALLACK was among those who were naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The applicants for papers there are not very numerous.

A forger named DAVID MARSH, otherwise Henry Miller, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment by Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, for having altered a certified check on the Ocean National Bank, defrauding a Wall-street banker out of $16,000 in gold by means of the operation. AUGUST SCHNEIDER was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having imposed a false check on GEORGE HELM, of No. 41 Eldridge-street, in payment for one month's rent.

At the sale of thoroughbreds at Clifton Stud Farm, Staten Island, belonging to Mr. CAMERON, yesterday, the English brood mares *Pussy*, five years, and *Genista*, six years old, were sold to Mr. JOHN HUNTER for $3,000. *Inveruglass* and *Sapphire* were sold for $1,100, and $14,000 was refused for the imported stallion *Leamington*. The other horses and colts were withdrawn, the owner declining to bid them in, and determining to adjourn the sale till next Spring.

The Congressional Committee appointed to consider the causes of the stagnation in the shipbuilding business in this country and to propose a remedy, continued its session yesterday. Many prominent shipbuilders gave their views and suggestions to the Committee.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union last evening the report of the Committee appointed to request of Governor HOFFMAN the enforcement of the Eight-hour law, the repeal of the Conspiracy law so far as it related to trades' union meetings, and the abolition of the State contract system, was received. The Governor promises to give the matters due consideration.

The Great Repudiator Repudiated.

The *World* politely throws Mr. PENDLETON overboard. It compliments him, of course. It pronounces him a "favorite Democratic leader and able statesman;" attributes to him "brilliant personal popularity;" and yet again, referring to Ohio, declares him to be "personally the most popular man within its boundaries." His defeat, moreover, is represented as but one remove from victory. "We feel like offering Messrs. PACKER and PENDLETON congratulations rather than condolence," are the honeyed words of our contemporary. "They have demonstrated their great popularity," it adds, "almost as fully as if they had been elected." Altogether, according to this estimate, we must suppose that Mr. PENDLETON has great strength in his own State and throughout the country, and that this strength is based upon his personal character and the favor with which his opinions are regarded by the Democratic Party.

And yet the *World*, guarding jealously the interests of its party, insists that Mr. PENDLETON must cease to be himself or must cease to cherish Presidential aspirations. He has no other alternative. Thus runs the argument: Mr. PENDLETON was opposed in the New-York Convention last year, "from a deep conviction that his peculiar financial views would not be indorsed by any State east of the Lakes and the Alleghanies." That opposition is now justified; for if he "cannot carry his own State now, it is not probable that he would have carried it last year had he been placed at the head of the Presidential ticket."

With the conclusion arrived at by the *World* we certainly agree. There is no reason for believing that Mr. PENDLETON, as the opponent of General GRANT, would have fared better than Mr. SEYMOUR. And it is not unreasonable to assume that the country, which rejected repudiation when championed by Mr. SEYMOUR, would have rendered the same verdict had Mr. PENDLETON stood at the head of the Democratic ticket. To this extent the *World* is right.

The error is in the attempt to separate Mr. PENDLETON from the Democratic Party upon this question. He may be a representative man in relation to it. His immediate friends unquestionably forced it upon the New-York Convention. Still the fact remains that though he was cheated out of the nomination by the New-York wirepullers for Mr. SEYMOUR, his views were indorsed by the Convention as an expression of the financial policy of the party. That these views are in unison with the opinions of the Democracy generally, none can doubt who has listened to their echo from successive State Conventions. The party, as a party, is fully committed to the Pendleton policy. His retirement from the Presidential field would not alter the case one iota. With or without him, the party stands pledged to the policy of which the *World* would make him the sole standard bearer.

It is idle, therefore, to talk of Mr. PENDLETON as the Jonah of the Democratic ship. Toss him over, and the ship will still be officered and manned by repudiators. We can appreciate the *World's* anxious desire to avoid contamination. But there is only one way of escape. The *World* must do more than discard Mr. PENDLETON; it must discard the party of which that gentleman is a "brilliant," "eminent" and wondrously "popular" leader. Ohio and Pennsylvania have not limited their action to the defeat of PACKER and PENDLETON. Those States have voted down the Democratic Party, in part, because it is, as a party, favorable to repudiation, and no mere shuffling of names will secure future victory. The *World* must repudiate the party of repudiation and give up the attempt to excuse Mr. SEYMOUR'S hypocrisy, or all its lessons in statesmanship will be of no avail.

The Decay of the American Marine.

We have published several interesting letters from a special correspondent in Great Britain on the decay of the American marine. He states what our merchants know only too well, that the United States is rapidly sinking to the position of a third-rate or fourth-rate mercantile Power, while formerly we stood second only to Great Britain. The picture of the London docks, which he gives, is melancholy to an American's eye. Wharves which twelve years ago would show in the course of a season a hundred American-built ships, many of them large, handsome clippers, are now not floating a single American flag, and their place is supplied by the iron vessels of the Clyde and the Tyne. A large carrying trade which used to pour its profits into the pockets of our citizens, and train up a body of skilled American seamen, has now passed almost entirely into German and British hands. We, who considered ourselves almost the first of maritime Powers, find ourselves second in the ocean passenger traffic to Germany, who, a few years ago, hardly possessed a marine at all.

If we visit our docks in this city, we find the steamers to Germany, France, and England almost all foreign built, and quantities of our own ships laid up as useless. This is certainly a most serious matter for a great commercial city like New-York, and deserves somewhat more consideration from Congress than it has yet received. Mr. WELLES, in his last report, described our whole misfortune in this respect in epigrammatic terms. "We can," said he, "neither build, buy nor sell an American ship." The inquiries of the Congressional Committee, which has been for some days in session in this City, will, we hope, be followed by comprehensive and practical measures at Washington in the coming Winter.

The success of a mercantile marine depends now primarily on cheap coal, iron and lumber. The Clyde is even driving the Thames out of the field by its cheaper materials; and both English and Germans have utterly defeated us in the competition for the world's trade. For, in this branch alone, of all industries, there is throughout the world absolute free trade. We cannot prohibit foreign-built ships from entering our ports, and when here, they compete with ours on the basis of cost alone. The essentially faulty nature of our tariff stands out preëminently in this one branch. We "protect" every raw material entering into an important branch of manufacture, while we ruin the branch itself.

To build cheap ships, we must have cheap lumber; but we import only a small quantity, say seven and a half millions of dollars' worth, against some fifty-four millions of native production. Yet, on this impost, we lay a tax of twenty per cent *ad valorem*, which, with this percentage to the importer, may be reckoned at twenty-five per cent. This twenty-five per cent. tax, though laid on the imported article only, of course reaches the whole supply; and the shipbuilder is placed at that precise disadvantage, as compared with his foreign rival.

On iron, if pig-iron, the builder must pay about $12 per ton duty, or at least fifty per cent. on what it costs to produce it here; the iron maker making immense profits, while the shipbuilder, who competes with the foreigner, is ruined. This tax is the more unreasonable in that statistics show that pig-iron can be produced here even more cheaply than in many of the most favored countries of Europe.

The same is true of coal. This indispensable material for manufacture, and especially for such a branch as iron steamers, can be furnished at the pit's mouth in this country not less cheaply, and often more cheaply, than that which is supplied by the best mines of Great Britain and Belgium. When it reaches the consumers in our shipyards, who are purposing to build iron vessels or machinery, it is enhanced by all the amount of the duty, which places our iron manufacture in another respect at an immense disadvantage, as compared with the corresponding branch in England and Scotland.

Other taxes burden copper and cordage, and in fact we may safely estimate that all articles employed by our native shipbuilder are raised, on an average, forty-eight per cent. thereby. If, however, in spite of this he ventures to build his steamer and start her for Europe, he must pay on the gross receipts of passengers a tax of two and a half per cent., and on his profits (though the probability of this is slight,) a tax of five per cent. His Liverpool or Glasgow rivals build their vessels one-half cheaper, enjoy the use of all articles of common use without duty, burn coal at half the cost of the American, pay smaller wages, are burdened with only a small local tax of but from one to two on the rental of their machine shops, and, finally, pay an income tax on profits of only one and two-thirds per cent. It will be easily seen from these brief statements why the American goes to the wall, and why the American marine is passing from the ocean.

The Significance of the Late Elections.

The second year of its life is peculiarly critical to a National Administration. It forms the grand climacteric of its official existence. By that time the party in power has lost the flush of recent victory, and with it the *esprit de corps* which gave unity and energy to its movements. Ardor has subsided into calmness; passion into sober reflection or selfish calculation. Party attachments are no longer stronger than the principles of individuality. Personal sense of right and justice, and personal pride, jealousy and pique begin to prevail. The measures which brought the party into power perhaps have ceased to be practical issues, and the old watchwords have become stale. There remains no rallying cry but the leader's name, and this of itself can never long hold its potency. Discontent, dissension and defection spread in the ranks. If the opposing party is ever to rally effectually from its overthrow, then is its signal opportunity. These laws of party working have been attested by the history of every Administration in our Government. The second year of every one of them has always brought home the crucial test of the strength of its hold upon public confidence.

It is in view of these facts that the decided Administration triumphs in the elections of this Fall justify peculiar congratulation. It is settled that General GRANT'S Administration is a notable success—that he is as good in making moral conquests as he was in achieving military. The convictions of his friends that he would command the public approval in peace as well as in war, are every way substantiated. What makes this popular assent all the more gratifying, is that the South shares in it as well as the North. There is no longer any such thing as an avowed anti-Administration party in any of the late rebellious States. All parties and all candidates there recognize the popularity of the Administration by a special solicitude to make it appear that it is on their side, even in particular contests, when the fact is quite otherwise. The fierce little talk against military government and all that, which we still get from a few of the factious newspapers of the South, is as nothing against this tribute of commendation which all the cooler party managers in the South have to pay as a first condition of success.

The country at large having thus heartily accepted General GRANT'S method of reconstruction and general policy, how important is it for New-York to join in the manifestation of good feeling in her coming elections. An emphatic majority for the Republican ticket would obliterate the last vestige of the discredit of her unfortunate Presidential vote against the most faithful public servant of the day; and would put the last seal to a policy identified with the honor and security of the Republic. Let not New-York withhold herself, when all the other powerful States are helping on the work of redemption so nobly.

Our Finances—Triple Currency Consols.

A recent letter from Mr. CHARLES S. P. BOWLES to the Secretary of the Treasury, sets forth with care and skill the views taken by an American citizen, long resident in Europe, regarding our finances, and especially as relates to loans, subscriptions, and foreign capital in general.

Mr. BOWLES holds that as the six per cent. 1881s, and earlier maturing bonds, can be promptly met by our resources accruing before, and as the five per cent. 10-40s will not press for conversion even when redeemable, there remains only the $1,600,000,000 of 5-20s with which to deal. Of this sum, however, $300,000,000 is absorbed by the national banks, and can be converted at will by Congress into the new bonds bearing four per cent. interest, while $100,000,000 may be provided for from the reserves and sinking fund by the time we shall be ready for the conversion. Subtracting these items from the total indebtedness for which we are now to provide, which (much less than is generally believed) appears by Mr. BOUTWELL'S last statement to be something less than twenty-five hundred millions, we arrive at a residue of $1,200,000,000, at most, for which Government must go into the world's money markets.

On what terms can this amount be had? Mr. BOWLES declares that it is not only unnecessary, but extravagant and ruinous to our credit to pay an interest one iota higher than is just or proportionate to that paid by *any* other Government; and that the great financial need of the hour—not for ourselves alone, but for those who are to come after us—is to fix this rate as low as possible. Congress, he believes, should, next Winter, authorize the issue of $1,200,000,000 of four per cent. gold bonds, guaranteed in the bond free from all taxation, and payable at option of the Government in not less than twenty nor more than forty years from Jan. 1, 1870. the purpose of this option is obviously to harmonize the various views of those who advocate a short or long term, and of those who differ as to whether the present rate of reduction of the debt should be kept up. Mr. BOWLES adds:

"The bonds should be uniform in date, term, and all other particulars, so that one bond would replace another anywhere. This uniformity is almost indispensable, in order to avoid the complications of supply, &c., and the confusion of differing quotations.

To obtain this uniformity, and still have the faculty of partial payments, it would be well to subdivide the issues into series of $100,000,000 each, with the right of payment by series, if more convenient, when due."

In the next place, Mr. BOWLES argues that the new loan should be made "in the three standard currencies of the world," whereby each bond would represent its face in dollars or their equivalent in francs or sterling, gold for gold, at the rates fixed by our Mint, and expressed on the bond. Government agents, stationed at the commercial centres of all countries, should be empowered to cash the coupons at their face without discount of any kind; and the experience of our foreign resident bankers in their circular credit systems can profitably be made use of in this matter.

The first issue of these new "triple currency consols" might be, Mr. BOWLES suggests, of one-third of the entire amount—say $400,000,000—and if a general popular subscription should be opened both in America and Europe, with its terms and the names and addresses of the agencies clearly defined, the whole amount would probably be absorbed at once.

Such is a rapid *résumé* of the ideas thrown out in this noticeable letter; that it will receive consideration there is no doubt. And, indeed, it is a noteworthy sign of the times how the many diverging lines of financial legislation hitherto proposed are gradually steadying and reducing themselves into a few fixed, clear and well-defined lines of policy.

The Erie Election.

The late election in the Erie Railroad corporation resulted precisely as those acquainted with its scandalous financial, political and judicial relations supposed it would.

The great body of stockholders, holding stock that the managers have diluted till it has no chance of dividends, paid no attention to the election, and the agents of the "Ring," and those who had carefully caused a large amount of stock to be registered in their own names, did as they pleased, and hence all power was placed in the hands of GOULD, FISK, LANE, and the representative of the Tammany Ring.

As it would be an insult to the sense of honor prevailing in this community to admit that these three men were placed again in power because the stockholders of the Erie Company regard them as suitable persons for directors, we can only point to their election without the slightest opposition, as an alarming and striking illustration of the despair and demoralization produced in financial circles by the disgraceful acts with which the name of that Company and its managers stand connected. When unfit men once get into power it is bad enough; but when, year after year, they retain their places, though their abuses have become notorious, and simply because the public tribunals are unfaithful and the laws are trampled upon, the evil is vastly more threatening.

The proceedings and result of the election were characteristic. No notice was given stockholders of any intention to act on the infamous Directors' Classification law, but such friends of the *trio* in power as attended to vote were asked to act on that bill, as if they were the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company.

Of course they went through that farce, and decided to accept the act, as they would all the more readily have done had it made GOULD, FISK and LANE sole directors for life. Mr. SWEENY, of Tammany, doubtless with a sagacious regard to public indignation against the Erie "Ring," did not allow himself to be reëlected, but W. M. TWEED was still "willing." Messrs. GANSON, RAMSDELL, CHAPMAN and DIVEN, having been a whole year in a Board when there was only a single meeting of the directors in that period, and, being as they are, able to say they knew no more than the Prince of Timbuctoo, and not half so much as the meanest of Wall-street brokers, of what has been done in regard to the affairs of their Company, naturally concluded they could not make things worse by standing again and by doing nothing for another year; and they are right. The other old directors, worth mentioning, stood aside. Their places were filled for the most part by a lot of *salaried* boys or young men whom the omnipotent three keep in pay. They are, perhaps, worthy young men in their places, but will have as much to do with the Erie machine as the fly in the fable with the motion of the wheel. They are OTIS, the secretary; HILTON, the stock clerk; WHITE, chief clerk of the Treasurer, or of the Assistant Treasurer; HALL, the purchase and supply agent, and another salaried person whose name we forget.

Messrs. GANSON and CHAPMAN are the rural counsel of the Company, and ought not, of course, to stir questions not submitted to them; and the said salaried clerks, who are employed about the "Grand Opera House offices," in Twenty-third-street, and who have to attend to the issue of such prodigious amounts of stock and to keep the Erie moneys and accounts all distinct from the gold-speculation moneys, ought surely not to be called on to overhaul affairs in the directors' department, without an increase of salary at least. To these men must be added a brother of JAY GOULD and Mr. SMITH, the head of the firm of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., of gold gambling and injunction notoriety. So we fear the whole work and responsibility will be again imposed on GOULD, FISK, Jr., LANE and TWEED. When this most harmonious Board was elected, the classification of directors followed, and, strange to tell, by the merest chance, GOULD, FISK, LANE and TWEED drew the long terms! With what astonishment will Governor HOFFMAN receive this news. He will rejoice in having been the honored instrument of insuring to this great corporation, for five years to come, the invaluable services of three such beloved and estimable men—three bright lights of purity and fidelity, in the dark firmament of the financial heavens. All hail! to our sagacious and faithful Governor HOFFMAN and to Saint Tammany. May they move and shine together forever!

The next move was for the omnipotent three and the willing, silent men of the old Board of other days, and the clerical directors, and the lawyer directors, (we suppose,) to get together and ratify, as we infer, all the iniquities of the past year; and then to give some stupendous powers to their masters—the said three—for the next year. Among these powers was that of issuing $5,000,000 of bonds, on the security of a *third* rail on the old line of the road. This appears to have been before dinner, but we believe the report is in error, for it is hardly to be credited that at any time save immediately after dinner, and at the Grand Erie Opera House, any lawyer would be found who would dare advise that a *priority* could be acquired for a new loan over the *old mortgages*, merely because the earnings pledged for the new loan were those to be derived from the transportation on such third rail.

But if these Erie people, after having repudiated the rights of the preferred stockholders and diluted the common stock till it is worthless, now seriously attempt to strike in above the mortgage bonds and put before them as many millions of new bonds as they have issued of illegal stock, we venture to predict that there will be an uprising before which neither their political nor their judicial associates, nor all the money in the Erie treasury, can sustain them. Bondholders have a bond of union not found among holders of a valueless stock.

In the meantime, the bondholders and the general public will look with interest to the next movements of this curious Board, made up of the three model men whom Governor HOFFMAN has put at its head—of the great TWEED, of Tammany; of the figure-head directors of the old Board, who have done and known nothing during the past year; of the rural counsel of the Company; of the salaried clerks at the "Grand Opera House;" of JAY GOULD'S brother; of the head of JAY GOULD'S gold-gambling firm in Wall-street, but in which there is not a man of independent position possessing the courage and sense of duty which qualify him for doing his duty as a director. If there were, he would begin his task by instituting such investigations as could not fail to bring the delinquents to justice, and redeem the State of New-York from a disgrace ruinous to its commercial prosperity and mortifying to all its worthy citizens.

Foreign Insurance Deposits.

A case is now on trial in Virginia, based upon prior actions under the State laws, which prohibit insurance companies resident in other or foreign States from doing business without a deposit of satisfactory securities. A majority of the States have similar provisions incorporated in their statutes, with a view to the protection of their citizens. The theory upon which it is proposed to test the constitutionality of these laws is that a legalized corporation is, to the eye of the law, a citizen, and as such is entitled to carry his business from State to State without restriction, provided such business is not in itself of a hurtful or injurious character. The case, though on a larger scale, has many features in common with the peddlers' license suits that excited so much interest among commercial travelers and our large jobbing houses.

Although this deposit of securities is irksome to insurance companies, to dispense with the requirement would eventuate in grave losses to the community. Even now, worthless fire insurance companies in neighboring States, never intending to pay losses and not having complied with these provisions in our State, are perpetually endeavoring to evade the law; doing an underhand business through agents in this City, by causing the applicant for insurance to sign forms which set forth that he makes the application in the State where the company purports to be located. The excellent workings of the statute are shown by the pleadings in a suit now pending in our Supreme Court against an English life insurance company, setting forth that assets to the amount of $266,000 belonging to the corporation, are within the jurisdiction of the State; and seeking to cause the application of this fund to liabilities to our citizens, the company itself having been absorbed in the European Assurance Association, reported insolvent. If the assault upon the constitutionality of the Virginia statute should prove successful, we shall be overrun with British stock companies, seeking to become adopted citizens and besieging our Judges for naturalization papers.

The news from Spain by telegraph is fuller than usual, and consequently it enables us more clearly to comprehend the situation. The only conclusion to be drawn from all the facts before us is that the insurgent party are being everywhere crushed out. Valencia has not yet succumbed, but the insurgents had offered to capitulate, and they will have no resource soon but to yield unconditionally. In Tarragona and Barcelona six thousand rebels have surrendered, and two of the chief leaders of the revolt have fled to Gibraltar. The Government is thus gaining the upper hand, and now that the Cortes is assembled, the popular excitement will probably be allayed. PRIM and his colleagues ought to do *something* quickly. They cannot expect to go on for another year throwing up straws in the air, and elaborating one design after another only to be thrown aside. The Duke of GENOA is as safe a card for them to play as any other; people do not know much about him, he is young, and the Regency would have a long lease of power left open to it. The question of "Monarchy or Republic?" ought to be settled in some way this side Christmas.

Tammany proposes to manufacture popular enthusiasm and at a comparatively cheap rate, as the grand total donated in advance of the nominations for the ratification procession is only $7,300, of which $1,000 is a reward for the ward making the greatest display. The Sachems appropriate a further sum of $1,000 to facilitate naturalization, and are confident that, as heretofore, none of their henchmen will inquire where this money comes from. As to inquiries by other people they are indifferent, for it is entirely a family matter how they spend the money wrung from the taxpayers.

We may call attention to the fact that to-day is the close of the Fall Meeting at Jerome Park. Now, therefore, is the time for those who have hitherto missed the pleasures provided for the public at Fordham to see racing under the most favorable circumstances. We have already dwelt upon the beauties of the drive to the course, but for those who may not be able or willing to go to the expense of a carriage the railway offers every facility that can be desired. Special trains run from Forty-second-street, to Fordham at 11:30 and 12 M., and a return ticket only costs forty cents. A cheaper day's pleasure could not be had. The programme of the sports is most attractive, for besides races in which some of the best horses in the country will run, there is to be a hurdle race of a mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles. If this is only equal to the race which took place on the first day of the meeting it alone will be worth going a long distance to see. There will be thousands of visitors to-day, but at Jerome Park there is plenty of room for all. We trust the working classes will be able in large numbers to give themselves a "Saturday half-holiday," and take their families to a place where harmless amusement can be enjoyed amid the beauties of nature, instead of in an over crowded hall or concert room.

Philadelphia is fully bent upon reversing all the traditions associated with her name. She seems anxious to acquire a reputation for producing more ruffianism than any city of her size in the Union. Instead of being another Agapemone, the abode of love and peace, a bright example to a "naughty world," she is a very hotbed of brawling and strife, while her Democrats appear to be trained to "deeds of arms" from their cradles. The "Quaker City" will soon be famous only for the number of fighting men it can turn out on election days. It is but lately that we recorded a serious riot in which many heads were broken and some blood shed. On Thursday last another practical commentary on the doctrine of brotherly love was afforded by the Philadelphia Democrats. Mr. J. A. SIMPSON, a well-known Republican, was on his way home when a number of persons, who did not happen to like his political views, set upon him, and never left him until they had nearly beaten him to death. He is now not expected to recover. This is what comes of using liberty of opinion in the city of the faithful. It is getting to be as much as a man's life is worth to avow Republican principles, not in the least because they are distasteful to the people, but because Democratic supporters don't like to hear them. Are the authorities in Philadelphia content to rest under the stigma which an enlightened Democracy would cast upon them?

Although "Cuban independence" may turn out to be a dream, the Cubans are likely in the end to find that they have gained considerably by the insurrection. The dread of seeing the people cast off the yoke of Spain has led the Cortes to avow a liberal policy in reference to the colonies. Several Deputies have claimed for the Antilles a more generous treatment in future, and the desire to satisfy Cuba seems to be especially strong. The Spanish people doubtless perceive that they have had a narrow escape of losing the colony they prize most—the richest relic which is left of their once glorious possessions. Deputy VALLIN, says a telegram, has demanded for Cuba "all the liberties she ought to have as soon as the rebellion is quelled." It would be better to make the concessions at once. The prospects of the insurgents are represented to have been growing darker of late, and the Spanish Government may assist its own cause by granting reforms such as would be satisfactory to the loyal portion of the people. It might obtain credit to-day for acts which will seem to be grudgingly performed if they are delayed much longer.

A very interesting point has been decided in San Francisco by Judge SAWYER. A Chinaman named AH HUND was summoned as a witness in a case under trial, when counsel on the other side objected to the admission of his evidence on the ground that the statutes of the State excluded all Chinese from giving testimony against a citizen. After an able argument by Mr. LLOYD against this position, Judge SAWYER decided that though the State law did exclude Chinese testimony, yet that the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, "which overrides all State laws, confers the right to testify in protection of life and property." Under the State laws a Chinaman might undergo any wrong at the hands of a citizen without being able to give evidence against him. "Was it to be argued," asked Judge SAWYER, "that if two Chinamen were walking along, and a white man comes up and slays one of the Chinamen, that the other is to be precluded from giving his testimony?" That was precisely the view taken by a Police Judge in San Francisco recently, but Judge SAWYER was too just and enlightened to defer to it. He ordered the examination of AH HUND to be proceeded with, and saved the Californians from the scandal which their own laws are calculated to produce.

There is a City ordinance providing that signs and goods shall not be hung more than one foot from any house or store, but all of our citizens are aware that both are hung so as to extend many feet from a great number of houses and stores, to the annoyance of pedestrians and the disfigurement of our thoroughfares. The Police, we are informed, exhaust their power in reporting the violations of the ordinance to the Corporation Attorney, which is continually done, but without result. It is broadly hinted that the law is paralyzed by political considerations. It is at least certain that it is not enforced. If persons using the sidewalk as private property do so for the reason that they have some influence useful to the Sachems, our citizens will not, of course, expect that the public interest will be preferred to that of Tammany and the nuisance abated.

Mr. ROBERT BONNER may be congratulated as a man of business on having induced General GRANT to write him a letter on the recent "gold corner," but the letter itself was not in the least degree necessary for the vindication of the President's character. No one but a disreputable office seeker here and there affects to believe that the President was in any way cognizant of the recent conspiracy. The *World* and other respectable Democratic journals have cast contempt upon the absurd accusation. Mr. BONNER, however, is of opinion that the President's denial is absolutely called for, and General GRANT good-naturedly yields to the suggestion. He declares that he had no more to do with the Fisk-Gould clique than Mr. BONNER himself, except that he interfered to break the Ring. "If the speculators had been successful, you would never have heard of any one connected with the Administration as being connected with the transaction." No doubt it is possible for malicious ingenuity to place an evil construction upon these words, but the people generally will take the President's simple denial as it stands, while wondering a little that he should have deemed it necessary to put it forward.

Why has the Emperor NAPOLEON singled out the French Bishops of Quebec as the objects of his charity? He has ordered their traveling expenses to and from the Ecumenical Council to be defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer. Were these, then, the poorest of his brethren? NAPOLEON, who knows something about everything, cannot have drawn a picture to himself of the Canadian Bishops making a painful pilgrimage to Rome, with empty scrip and wallet, and subsisting on the dry peas and water which true believers voluntarily offered them. He knows that the Roman Church in Canada is rich. It is well able to bear the charges which its representatives may incur on its account. Why pour gold into its lap? NAPOLEON'S motives cannot be discerned—at least not through the opaque medium of a telegram. Is there no thought for

The New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, October 12, 1850.

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Fishing for Tautog.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Agricultural Fair in November—Senator Sprague's Trick—The State University—New Railroad—Cotton Crop of 1869.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1869.

The largest fact of a local nature at the capital of this State is the approaching Agricultural and Mechanical Fair of the State Agricultural Society, to be held here on the 10th of November and days following. Since the war, when the buildings and machinery for these Fairs were destroyed, there have been no Fairs held in South Carolina. Hence the unusual stir made about this. Large buildings are in process of erection, and immense efforts are being made to make it an unusual success. Large hopes are entertained that it will inaugurate several new branches of industry, such as bee culture, fruit growing, sheep husbandry and medicine gathering. The appropriations by the city have been liberal, and subscriptions have been taken all over the State.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S ENTERPRISE.

A year ago a good deal was said about the purchase of the Columbia Canal, a water power of over a thousand-horsepower near the city, by Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, to be developed in manufactories of cotton fabrics. Considerable expectations were formed as to the beneficial results of this action. So far, however, nothing has been effected, and our people feel that valuable time has been lost. If the Senator intended merely to stave off competition from his Rhode Island factories it would be easy to understand the delay. The subject is of great importance in connection with the efforts made to develop the industrial resources of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State institution has just opened its Fall session, under rather peculiar circumstances. It was expected that some negro students would apply for admission; and the surmise was that this would cause a stampede among such white students as might be here. The result has been that a very small number of whites have thus far—during the first week—matriculated. About thirty is the sum total. Still, no negro has asked admission into the University; and probably, since the effect of it is so clearly defined, none will so apply.

A NEW RAILROAD.

A new road called The Air-Line Railroad, to connect Atlanta, Ga., with Charlotte, N. C., thus running through the northern corner of this State, is in course of building at the Georgia end, and large subscriptions have been recently tendered by our mountain counties in order to get the road as near as possible to their respective county seats. Oconee County, on the 4th inst., decided to offer $200,000, provided the road could be brought within two miles of its county seat—Walhalla. These points render the completion of the road pretty sure within a year or so; and this is important to the North in this, that it shortens the time of all Western through travel to the North fully twelve hours. And that is a matter of vast importance to the traveling public and to those who deal in the corn and pork of the West and Southwest. A good cotton crop in this State this year would hurry up all such movements vastly.

THE COTTON CROP.

The high estimates of cotton yield this year, made in August, have been a good deal lowered since the drought of Midsummer. The up-country will make short cotton crops. The rust has played havoc with the crop. But the mid-State, and especially the low country, will come out better. Upon the whole, it is a reasonable estimate that the State at large will make more cotton than it did last year. The crop of last year was 180,000 bales. This year will go a little, but probably very little, above those figures. This is still barely half as much as the State raised in 1860, which was 353,412 bales.

The sea island cotton promises very well this year, although the worm has done destructive work in many localities.

Corn is good. Wheat very good.

BOISE.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE

Peaceable Citizens Beaten by Democratic Officials—High-Handed Outrages in a Court Room.

From the Philadelphia North American, Oct. 15.

The gentlemen who were appointed as policemen by his Honor Mayor Fox yesterday exemplified their utter unfitness for the positions held by them. The first demonstration made was at the portals of the Supreme Court rooms, where the Return Judges were assembled according to law to make due official return of the vote cast at the election of last Tuesday. A man in disheveled hair, breathing a foul aroma, shouted at the door: "I howld a writ from the Supreme Court." Confusion was the first immediate result; it culminated in an attempt to force the man to retire. The President directed that the door should be closed. This was done, but determined efforts were set in motion to break it open. To avert this the gentlemen inside piled settees against it, and so barricaded it that entrance by unauthorized persons was impossible.

A few minutes afterward a posse of Police were seen from the window to be filing toward the door. They advanced up the stairway, and with the municipal locust shivered to atoms the panels of the Court Room doors. We didn't see his Honor the Mayor, but the Fourth Ward crowd were present in exultant numbers. The President of the Board of Return Judges didn't know that the Police were outside. In his simplicity he supposed them to be ruffians of a very different order. He directed the doorkeeper to take down the barricade, and the Donnybrook boys entered, in all the majesty of their short-lived power, into the chamber of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. A rabble, made up of the filth of the office of the Sheriff of Philadelphia, of the scum of the Police force and of the putrid dregs of the Fourth Ward, then entered tumultuously into the Court Room. Such a sight the walls of that building had never yet beheld. It was a disgrace to the participants, a shame to the city.

A man named VAN HOOK, who claimed to be a Special Deputy Sheriff, and whose appearance recalled to memory the fire that burned 1,500 murderous clubs ordered by the present Sheriff to crack the sconces of the Republican voters at the election last year, was the first of the squalid mob who burst into the room. "I came here," said he, "with a writ of the Supreme Court, and was thrown out. I want the man who threw me out."

This was a signal to the accompanying mob for a general onslaught upon everybody in the room. Everybody who was suspected of being a doorkeeper was hustled about without a moment's time for explanation. The Police led this onslaught. The Judges, reporters and even one or two of the Sheriff's deputies came in for a full share of abuse. The Police deported themselves outrageously. Instead of attempting to preserve order they increased the confusion by rushing around and bandying words with some of the Judges, who were earnestly protesting against these proceedings. One policemen exclaimed, "You've had your way all the morning; now we'll take a turn." They seemed intent upon a quarrel, and others looked on until some person would ask: "What's the matter?" or exclaim, "This is outrageous!" when the valiant knight of the star pertly insinuated, "You've got nothing to say here," or "Stop your interference." These ruffians were only prevented from going further by the fear of after consequences.

Mr. WM. F. CORBIT, a reporter of the Associated Press, who was sitting quietly on a desk reviewing the scene, was unfortunate. He made a remark that excited the ire of a policeman. They cried, "Here is one of them." He was then jerked so violently from his elevated position that he fell upon the floor. He attempted to explain that he was a reporter, but no explanation would be listened to, and he was hustled off to the door by five or six big blue-coated fellows, who seemed determined to strip him of his raiment. Some of the policemen even went so far as to beat him and say "Kill him." Mr. CORBIT says:

"I was not arrested for any remark made, but by orders of Mr. VAN HOOK, Deputy Sheriff, who said, 'That's one of them;' and, instead of being taken before Judge ALLISON, as the Deputy was ordered to do, was taken to the lockup and discharged in a few minutes, no complaint being made against me, the officer making the arrest not even entering my own or their names on the slate. What I complain of is not the arrest itself, but of being beaten and kicked by Police officers when unresisting and when no resistance was made to my arrest by outside parties. If you refer to the affair please make above corrections. I demanded in the lockup to be placed in a cell until I would have a hearing, but, after being beaten and dragged through the streets, was ordered to leave the Central Station lockup. I was particularly careful not to interfere, by word, sign or deed, in the trouble in the Return Judges' room."

When this scene of indiscriminate seizure and assault was going on, the President of the Board vainly attempted to obtain order; but when a gang of Mayor Fox's policemen get such a fine chance to crow over persons of different political views, there is very little chance of getting order.

Deputy Sheriff VAN HOOK then mounted the desk used by the Prothonotary when the Court is in session, and requested all persons whom he had brought with him (Sheriff's deputies and policemen) to leave the room, as he desired to read the writ which he held in his hand. The President requested the Return Judges to gather outside of the railing at the rear of the room, and the officers of the Board and the reporters to take positions by him. After much difficulty the room was cleared of the intruders. The policemen left the spot with a reluctance that was manifested by sullen swearing.

CHINESE TESTIMONY.

Opinion of Judge Sawyer, of California, as to the Right of Chinamen to Testify.

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 7.

Yesterday, in the Fourth District Court, the trial of the cause of ALFRED J. WELCH *vs.* AH HUND *et al.* was commenced before His Honor Judge SAWYER. This action was brought for an alleged breach of an agreement, by which the defendants stipulated with the plaintiff to pay $1 25 per cord for wood cut from plaintiff's land, and guaranteed to keep not less than fifty woodchoppers at work on said land. This the plaintiff alleges the defendants have not done, and hence the suit. The damages are laid at $62,500.

The testimony being closed on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. R. H. LLOYD, as attorney for the defendant, placed AH HUND upon the stand. Messrs. WHITE and HEATH, attorneys for the plaintiff, objected to AH HUND giving testimony. They urged that the statutes of the State excluded Chinamen from giving testimony against a citizen. Mr. C. H. LLOYD, who was evidently prepared for the objection, replied at great length. He quoted first section 11 of the first article of the declaration of rights contained in the Constitution of the State of California, which provides "that all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation." Mr. LLOYD contended that the laws giving residents the right to defend suits founded upon wrongful claims were general in their nature. Every resident, whether Mongolian or Caucasian, was liable to be sued, and were entitled to defend such suits. The law was therefore "general," and being so, must, according to the law of the State, be "uniform" in its operation. Then he quoted the seventeenth section of the said first article of the Constitution of California, which provides "that foreigners who are or who may hereafter become *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property as native-born citizens." He contended that foreigners could not be said to enjoy the same rights in respect to the "possession" of property unless they could testify in regard to such possession in a Court of law. Of what value could property in money or land be if any citizen were entitled to come and swear away the "right to possession" of it without being answered by the person who owned the property, and who alone, perhaps, could answer on the point? He contended that if the State laws were read in all their fullness and scope, they conferred upon Chinamen the right to protect their persons and their property by giving evidence in Courts of law. But he relied mainly upon the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, which declares that "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." If, said Mr. LLOYD, a man comes and swears that the property you possess does not belong to you, it will not surely be contended that you had "equal protection under the law," unless you are allowed to swear that it does belong to you. On that point he confidently rested his case.

Judge SAWYER said he had no doubt that the State law took away from Chinamen the right to testify in such cases as this, but it was equally clear that the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, which overrides all State laws, confers the right to testify in protection of his life or his property. He was aware that the Police Judge had decided otherwise; but that was a matter in which that Judge had to decide for himself, and in nowise concerned his (Judge SAWYER'S) opinion. He admitted that a different opinion might be held as conscientiously as he claimed to hold his. Still he believed the Judge to be mistaken. Was it to be argued that if two Chinamen were walking along, and a white man comes up and slays one of the Chinamen, that the other is to be precluded from giving his testimony? If he were so precluded, how could it be argued that all had "equal protection" of the law? If a man swears an unfounded claim against your property, the only way you can protect that property is by swearing that the claim is unfounded. If you are not allowed to do that, how can it be said that you have the "equal protection of the law," which the Constitution declares is the right of all men?

The Judge accordingly ordered the examination of AH HUND to be proceeded with, and at the close of his testimony the further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE ST. MAURICE ACCIDENT.

Further Particulars—Twelve Lives Lost by the Carelessness of a Pilot.

The correspondent of the Montreal *Star* gives the following particulars of the late terrible accident at St. Maurice:

"LEVI COPELAND, one the survivors, gives the following account of the accident. He says: We left the Piles for Latuque Thursday morning, on board a scow owned by T. BOYCE of that place, and had on board thirty-eight men, seven horses, and fifteen tons of provisions and shanty rigging. We reached the Mackinac that night, and started about daylight the next morning, expecting to make the Matawin before dark. On arriving at the eddy formed by the *Pointe a Chateau*, a mile above the Mackinac, the horses which had the scow in tow were taken on board, and the men took to the oars and paddles with the view of crossing over to a point where the horses could again be landed. A passenger named THIVIERGE was standing on the cabin, with the sweep car in his hand, steering, when some one observed that they had gone too far up the eddy to cross with safety, as the river was swollen and the current strong; just then the pilot, a man named DESAULNIERS, took the sweep, saying he could put her through, and headed her straight across, and the moment the current struck her bow she dipped, filled and, turning bottom up, was sucked into the vortex of the whirlpool. Before the scow careened, a lad about 15 years, a son of T. BOYCE, who was himself on board, managed, with the passenger THIVIERGE, to secure a small bark canoe and reach the shore, although in a sinking condition, from the damage the canoe had sustained. THIVIERGE ran to the Mackinac for a wooden canoe which was there, but before he returned the scow had rolled over like a log two or three different times, washing off those who had succeeded in scrambling up on the bottom, but, most fortunately, at last, partly cleared the whirlpool, and again, bottom up, drifted where her mast stuck in a sand reef; and some twenty-six persons, all of whom must have been expert swimmers, again succeeded in reaching the scow. Little BOYCE was sitting on the shore crying, fearful to put out to the scow, when his father, one of the twenty-six, ordered him to come on, as with the canoe he could take them all off. The little fellow obeyed, and his father, and DESAULNIERS, the pilot, getting in, made for the shore. DESAULNIERS was in the stern, and probably, in the excitement of the moment, pulled too rapidly, and the canoe, already half full of water, became submerged, and sank within twenty feet of the shore. They were all swimmers, and struck out manfully, but the eddy drew them back. BOYCE and his son went down to rise no more, but DESAULNIERS reached the land. The wooden canoe now arrived from the Mackinac, and Mr. A. P. SWEZY, on his way down from the Lauque with two empty barges, came along at the same time, and the survivors were taken ashore and cared for." It is ascertained that twelve persons have been lost. Among these are T. BOYCE and his son ALEXANDER, from the Piles. ALEX. SOUCIS, of Three Rivers, leaves a wife and several young children. D. YOUNG, of St. Maurice, leaves a wife and six small children. Mr. BROULE, of St. Maurice, leaves a wife and eight children. MASSON is also from St. Maurice, but is not married. Young STRONNECK is from the Piles. RAYMOND, LACOURSE and CARON are from below Quebec, as are also the other two whose names have not yet transpired. None of the bodies have been recovered. The scow has been brought ashore, baled out, and is being reloaded. About half of the provisions will be saved, but the small articles and men's clothing are a complete loss. This is the most serious accident which has occurred on the St. Maurice since lumbering operations commenced there. THIVIERGE, whose name was in the former list of drowned, will be seen from the narrative to be among the saved. It was at first feared that the accident might have been the result of drink, as the men generally are drunk when leaving the Piles; but, in this instance, it is stated that the men were all sober; and had not this been the case the loss of life would have been still greater.

A WEEK WITHOUT WATER.

The Trade Wind Disaster—Narrative of the Second Mate.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 10.

Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, second mate of the steamship *Trade Wind*, which sunk about seventy miles southeast of Southwest Pass recently, gives the following interesting account of his adventures for seven days, without water, in an open boat, his rescue, &c.:

"After the discovery of the leak and the determination to abandon the vessel, the Captain told me to take the gig. The most of the crew and passengers were then in the other boats. The gig was not overloaded, and I put in her what things I thought were wanted. We got into her and pulled off from the ship. I then went back to the vessel to get a sail. After getting the sail the Captain told me to throw the lifeboat overboard, and the first mate assisting, we launched the lifeboat and bailed her out and got two more men into her. We got what water and bread we could. The rest of the boats were at that time moored and had their stores in them. We then kept off until the vessel sunk. There were in the boat at that time, myself, FRANK DILLON and ABNER REEIS. The Captain took the latitude at 12 o'clock. We then started, the Captain giving us the course and distance, seventy miles northwest by north. We kept together that evening, and about 4 o'clock I pulled up and took THOMAS TOUMIOS from the Captain's boat, making four of us.

We stayed together until dark; I then proposed to the Captain that we would divide the men among the other boats and leave the lifeboat. The Captain said no, but that when we were tired of rowing he would give us a tow. He took us, and we rowed all Friday night. The boat left us during the night and made for the Pass. We saw him no more. The Captain brought us in tow Friday night and Saturday. On Saturday night the wind died away, and the Captain cast us off, telling us that when the breeze came on he would take hold of us again. He gave us the course, and we started for the Pass. On Sunday morning the Captain was about six miles astern, and the mate in the other boat four miles ahead; saw shipping at the Pass, about ten miles off.

The norther then struck us and drove us off. We spoke to the Captain and told him we were out of water. He said he was out too. He gave us about a pint of water on Saturday. On Sunday morning we had no water, but bread and ham plenty. The Captain said he could not take us; his boat had sprung a leak. We kept the boat's head to sea, and drove before the wind until Wednesday—three full days. On Sunday night our provisions were wet and destroyed. It rained on Wednesday, and we caught about a quart of fresh water. On Wednesday night the wind shifted to the southeast. We rowed for some time but finally lost an oar, and were rendered almost helpless. We slept and rested two at a time. We caught, during the tide, a small shark and two or three fish. These were our provisions. On Wednesday, saw the smoke of a steamer to the northwest as we supposed. We suffered severely from thirst, but little from hunger. We drank considerable salt water without any ill effects.

On Friday, at 11 or 12 o'clock, we reached the schooner ——, Captain DENNISON, master, from Galveston to Pensacola. She was lying at anchor. We saw her in the morning, and drifted down to her, driven by the wind and tide, which we aided with the little strength we had, and with the aid of the one oar left. We would have passed her without being able to come alongside, but the Captain saw us and sent his boat to our assistance. We were taken on board, kindly cared for, and taken to Pensacola, from whence we came to this city. At Pensacola we learned that the remainder of the crew and passengers were all safe; and so our adventure ended. The three men with me never lost heart, nor did their courage droop for a moment. Every man was prompt and ready for his watch, and we always kept the two chances in view—first to reach the north shore, guided at night by the stars, and in the day by the sun; second, to get picked up by a passing vessel. We were very weak, and nearly exhausted with sores, commencing to break out over our hands and bodies, but soon recovered; and we are now ready for another cruise."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day will be entirely quiet both in the salesroom and in the country. The auctioneers have had a hard week's work and to-day will take a rest and prepare for the labor in store for them. Next week will be particularly lively and interesting; a number of very attractive sales will be made, among them some of the largest that have been made this season. The sales that have been made have been very successful, not one has proved what may be called a failure, in no case has the sale been adjourned for lack of bids, and in no instance have the auctioneers returned dissatisfied. The prospects for the sales to come are very favorable. The people are now familiar with the present manner of disposing of suburban property, are pleased with and have confidence in it, and, free from all fears of humbuggery or clap-trap bidding, buy promptly at very fair prices.

The first sale of the week will be made on Monday, at Rahway, N. J., by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, consisting of over 200 lots, which will be sold without limit or reservation. The property has been previously described in this column. It is in one of the fast-growing and popular cities of New-Jersey, convenient to and of frequent communication with New-York, where property has for some time past been steadily increasing in value, and where there is every prospect that it will continue to advance in the future as rapidly as it has in the past. The special train will start from the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11 o'clock A. M., sharp. Maps, free tickets and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

A number of other very large sales will also be made during the week, which are now announced in our advertising columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Boulevard and 100th-st., n. w. corner, 26.10x100..	$12,750
West Washington-place, n. s. 190.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x97	22,000
10th-st., s. s., 410.7 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.4x92.3	27,500
11th-st., n. s., 197 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x103.3	21,000
25th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x½ block	nom.
33d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	50,000
41st-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102x72.6 } 41st-st., n. s., 271.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9 } 41st-st., n. s., 288.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9 }	38,500
46th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	5,000
49th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100.5	25,000
50th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100	9,000
55th-st., n. s., 268.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	24,500
56th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	50,000
75th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	2,827
115th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x50.10	750
1st-av., s. s., 41.5 ft. s. of 11th-st., 17.9x94	13,000
1st-av. and 65th-st., n. e. corner, 100.4x110	18,500
3d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 88th-st., 19.9x78	23,000
10th-av., w. s., 23 ft. s. of 113th-st., 40x193.9	nom.
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of New-York-av., 55.7 x185	$15,000
Cook-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Morrel-st., 50x100	2,680
Dean-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Albany-av., 38x107 } Dean-st., n. s., 234 ft. w. of Albany-av., 21x107 }	12,000
Dodworth-st., n. w. s., 282.8 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 25x90	3,400
Hamilton-st., e. s., 155 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 120x100	3,840
Hopkins-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	600
Jackson-st., w. s., 261.2 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x57	2,050
Madison-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	2,800
Orchard-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	2,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100	700
Stockton-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	1,000
Walton-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	6,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	7,500
15th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x83	4,000
21st-st., s. w. s., 350 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	3,580
Clinton-av., e. s., 20x120, section 14, G. W. Pine's map	7,500
De Kalb-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 20x100	7,500
Kent-av., w. s., 194 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x91.5	5,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 56.6 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18.6x80	7,500
Throop-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	1,000
WESTCHESTER.	
East Chester.	
11th-av., s. s., lot No. 559, Wakefield, 100x114	$100
11th-av., s. s., lot No. 948, Wakefield, 100x114	500
7th-av., n. s., lot No. 827, Wakefield, 100x114	350
Morrisania.	
William-st., n. s., lot No. 70, N. Melrose, 50x100	$1,100
Westchester Railroad-st., s. s., lot No. 151, E. Morrisania, 80x180	675
142d-st., n. s., 106 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	800
Findlay-place, s. s., 409 ft. e. of Central-av., 100x200	4,800
White Plains.	
New-York-road, n. s., adjoining Mrs. Roe's, indefinite	$5,000
Yonkers.	
Spring-st., w. s., adjoining F. A. Bach's, 25x45	$400
Palisade-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Village Hall, 25x100	1,500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
South 8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. from Brunswick-st., 25x100	$2,500
North 10th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 25x50	1,000
Hudson City.	
Magnolia-av., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Summit-st., 73 x100	$9,500
Manhattan-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 50x155	1,700
Clinton-av., w. s., lot No. 107, block No. 10, Van Vorst's map, 25x100	1,100
Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 ft. from s. e. corner of Hiram Burdett's lot, 22x225	400
Lease Recorded.	
Oakland-av., w. s., lot No. 3, map of Bray and others, house and lot No. 128 Beacon-av., 3 years, per year	$280
Hoboken.	
Lot No. 86, block No. 81, Coster's estate	$500
West Hoboken.	
South s. of lane running out of Cedar-st., and 132 ft. from Cedar-st., 35x95	$900
South s. of lane running out of Cedar-st., and — ft. from Cedar-st.	800
Bergen.	
Walnut and Halliday sts., w. corner, 33x100	$7,000
Newark.	
Kearney-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Summer-av., 25x112	$700
Murray-st., s. w. s., indefinite, 50x88	7,000
Baldwin-st., s. s., 288 ft. from Washington-st., 30x100	3,500
Commerce-st., s. s., indefinite, 32x88	5,700
East Orange.	
Prospect-st., w. s., indefinite, 2 acres	$150
Park-st., n. s., 615 ft. e. of Washington-st., 100x258	15,000
Orange.	
Carleton-st., s. w. s., 168 ft. n. w. of Lloyd-av., 50 x212	$625
Bloomfield.	
Grove-st., e. s., 92 ft. front	$3,200
Millburn.	
A. Seward's Homestead Farm, 33-100 acre	$300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SIXTH-AV.—STORE AND DWELLING, four stories, brown stone, 25x90x100, west side, near 40th-st., to be leased; very desirable for any large business. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—AN ESTABlished hotel in this City, with a good patronage; leased at low rent. RUFUS K McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-story brick house on north side of 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 3d-av. and 127th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE IN 52D-ST., BEtween 8th and 9th-avs. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

The following first-class houses:

West 11th-st., near 5th-av., 22x60x92	$42,000
West 12th-st., near 5th-av., 20x62x90	[illegible]
West 12th-st., near 5th-av., 26x60x103	[illegible]
East 12th-st., near Madison-av., 25x127	70,000
East 13th-st., near 5th-av., 20x50x½ block L	[illegible]
East 14th-st., near 5th-av., 50x76x100	200,000
West 16th-st., near 5th-av., 33.4x92, furnished	[illegible]
East 17th-st., near 4th-av., 25x72.6x98.9	[illegible]
East 18th-st., near 5th-av., 75x½ block	250,000
East 19th-st., near Lexington-av., 22x55x92	[illegible]
West 20th-st., near 10th-av., 26x62x98.9	[illegible]
East 22d-st., near Madison-av., 20x50x98.9	[illegible]
West 23d-st., near 7th-av., 28x70x112.6	[illegible]
West 23d-st., near 5th-av., 20x55x100	[illegible]
East 24th-st., near 4th-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
East 24th-st., near 4th-av., [illegible]	20,000
East 28th-st., near Madison-av., [illegible], furnished	75,000
West 29th-st., near 9th-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
West 29th-st., near 5th-av., house and stable	75,000
West 34th-st., near 10th-av., 20x40x98.9	15,000
West 35th-st., near 5th-av., 18.9x56x98.9	37,500
West 37th-st., near 5th-av., 25x65x98.9	60,000
East 39th-st., near 5th-av., 25x60x98.9	65,000
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., 32.6x50	85,000
West 42d-st., near 6th-av., 20x55x100.5	40,000
West 44th-st., near 7th-av., 28x56x100.5	40,000
West 45th-st., near 5th-av., 20x50x100.5	24,000
West 46th-st., near 7th-av., 20x50x100.5	28,000
West 47th-st., near 10th-av., 20x50x100.5	17,000
West 48th-st., near 5th-av., 25x56x100.5	38,000

ALSO,

A large number of houses on the leading avenues and streets at from $15,000 to $250,000.

For full lists, terms and particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

130,000 PEOPLE LIVE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

The lots to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will be AT NO VERY DISTANT DAY IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF THE CITY.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY FRENCH-roof brown-stone house, No. 41 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 25 feet by 55, built by the owner for his own use, and in complete order throughout. The lot, which is 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches, is leased from Columbia College; ground rent, $250 per annum. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, and immediate possession will be given. Apply to the owner on the premises, after 5 P. M., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 582 FIFTH-AV., AN EXtra wide first-class brown-stone house, with furniture, on Columbia College lease; ground rent $513. Also, a brick stable, No. 121 West 50th-st., in fee. Also, a pew in Dr. Chapin's Church. Apply as above, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., or 2 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON WASHington-square, first-class house, four-story brownstone, 25x120, with an L; or, if wanted, two lots can be bought, 50x120, which will be the corner of the 5th-av. extension. For particulars, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE NEAR BROADWAY—A valuable lot, more than full size, on a cross street, between 8th and 14th sts., and 150 feet westerly from Broadway, on which is a substantial house, easily converted into a store. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., MURRAY Hill—One of the most unique, tasteful and complete houses in the City for sale, with elegant furniture throughout, at $60,000, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO REAL ESTATE OPERATORS.

Farm for sale in the City of NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Ninety-three acres that may be cut up in city lots and villa sites immediately, if desired. Over half mile front on principal avenue. Worth $100,000, will be sold for $60,000, on liberal terms, or exchanged for improved New-York or Brooklyn property. This is an immense chance.

Apply to EDWARD S. VAIL and WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY

Very nice building lots, terms $10 per month until paid, situated on Ridgewood and Washington avs, only five minutes' walk from Glendale Depot by South Side Railroad of Long Island. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply at the office, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

WEST POINT.—FOR SALE AT WEST Point, a country residence and about 50 acres of highly-cultivated lawn, fruit grounds and garden; location about one mile and a half south of Cozzens' Hotel; roads and walks through and about the grounds macadamized and in perfect order; dwelling about 50x70, of tasteful architecture and perfectly built; has on basement floor large kitchen, completely equipped, with expensive range, hot and cold water, and water by force pump from well, large and separate laundry, stationary tubs and laundry range, storeroom, wine vault, milk and dairy room, cellar and coal vault, workroom, with bench, &c.; furnace heating the entire house and wide hall through the centre; on parlor floor, drawing room, family parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry storeroom, billiard room, toilet room, &c.; second floor, eight commodious sleeping rooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, one water closet; third floor, five fine rooms, playroom, several large closets, linen closet, &c., &c., large tank under the roof, supplied by force of water ram from spring water; the dwelling is most thoroughly plumbed, and has several hard-wood mantels; there are three beautiful building sites upon the plot, north and south of present dwelling; the outbuildings, garden, fruit and fruit grounds are all that are requisite or desirable; there is a full, flowing brook through a large part of the grounds, filled with trout of a large growth; all in all, this is a very desirable place, and will be sold reasonable, as the owner intends going away.

Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO CITY IN THE MIDDLE STATES has grown or is growing so astonishingly as the CITY OF NEWARK.

130,000 people in a few years will increase to 200,000, and cover with houses the lots to be sold on the 19th inst. by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED, IMPROVED CITY property worth $175,000, for which will be given, cash, $75,000, and a beautiful country residence on the Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, which has cost the owner $120,000. The house has all modern improvements, and the grounds embrace over 150 acres, beautifully laid out and ornamented. There is a beautiful stream of water running through the grounds. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF A. KING CHANDLER, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1869, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY TO BE SEEN AT NO. 339 BROADWAY, N. Y., AT A. HOOLEY & CO.'S.

All the trains stop at Fishkill, which is two hours from New-York. A. KING CHANDLER.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT WEST ISLIP.—A property of about 100 acres, a large part in wood, good fair buildings, and three trout ponds, at West Islip, is offered for sale for $35,000; bounded by the South Side Railroad on the north, and the South Side turnpike on the south, and about 2½ miles east of Babylon Depot. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and extension dwelling house, modern built, 15 rooms, carriage house, &c., with 12 lots, and only five minutes' walk from Glendale Depot; would exchange for improved City property. For full particulars apply at the office, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

NEWARK, N. J.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH SIX ACRES OF LAND,

On Clinton-place, in the suburbs of Newark, will be sold at auction by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., on Oct. 19. See auction column for particulars. Permits now ready. It will be necessary to examine the property before the sale, as the house will be sold on that day.

A FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 80 acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., one mile from the Hudson River and Hamburg depot, on the Hudson River Railroad; farm has one-quarter mile river front. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FACTORY SITES FOR SALE—TWO miles frontage on stream navigable for vessels of 700 tons, seven to eight miles from the City. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A private family of four adults desire a small furnished house. Apply to WATKINS & DE ROSE, No. 35 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO RENT.—PART OF A DESIrable office in second story of No. 25 Nassau-st. at low price until 1st of May. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or to WM. W. WRIGHT, office No. 2, No. 25 Nassau-st.

AN OFFICE ON PARLOR FLOOR, with privilege of parlor, at No. 45 West 26th-st., to let to a physician. Best reference required.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—HASTings on the Hudson.—To let for the Winter, a furnished brick house, 12 rooms, stable, woodshed, &c., two minutes' walk from station; rent $100 per month. Address Mrs. H. M. NEILL, Hastings upon Hudson.

TO LET—NO. 15 WEST 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.; lot 28x100; house brown stone, four stories, high stoop, unfurnished; doctor's office reserved; possession immediately. Apply on premises from 9 to 4.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIVE rooms on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, suitable for housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, the first and third floors of the three-story English-basement house, No. 311 East 23d-st.; rent, $27 and $20. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, SIXTEEN rooms, West 29th-st.; $300 per month; private family or boarding house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 230 WEST 59TH-st., fronting Central Park; four rooms $18; no children.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT,

By HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR THE WINTER.

	Per month.
5th-av., near 17th-st., extra large	$850
5th-av., below 14th-st., full size	900
5th-av., near 46th-st., full-sized house and stable	1,000
Madison-av., near 31st-st., five-story English basement	[illegible]
Washington-square, north side, extra wide	[illegible]
Rutherford-place, four-story, full size	[illegible]
West 14th-st., near 7th-av., full sized	[illegible]
East 19th-st., near 4th-av., full sized	600
West 22d-st., near 9th-av., a neat English basement	250
West 24th-st., near Broadway, extra wide, with stable	1,000
East 28th-st., near Madison-av	300
East 35th-st., near 5th-av., a neat English basement	500
West 54th-st., near 5th-av., 12 rooms	500
West 16th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, first-class	850
FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER.	
Clinton-place, 13 rooms	$325
5th-av., near 36th-st., first-class	600
5th-av., near 22d-st., four-story English basement	600
Lexington-av., near 53d-st., four-story, 21x50 ft	350
Madison-av., near 31st-st., five-story English basement	500
Washington-square, (4th-st.,) four-story, full size	450
West 9th-st., near 5th-av., three-story, 33 feet wide, first-class	800
West 12th-st., near 7th-av., 10 rooms	100
East 13th-st., near 2d-av., four-story, brown-stone, 19 rooms	350
West 14th-st., near 7th-av., first-class, 18 rooms	500
West 14th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, 25x60 feet	700
West 16th-st., near 5th-av., four-story	550
West 21st-st., near 5th-av., four-story English basement	375
West 23d-st., near 8th-av., four-story, English basement	350
West 23d-st., near 6th-av., three-story, 14 rooms	400
West 24th-st., near Broadway, four-story English basement	350
East 28th-st., near Madison-av., three-story, 20x45 ft.	250
West 35th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, English basement	400
East 35th-st., near Madison-av., four-story, 20x50 ft.	400
West 49th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, 21x55 ft.	425

Besides the above I have several other first-class houses constantly on hand, a list of which will be cheerfully furnished to parties by applying at my office. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FINELY AND FULLY FURNISHed, a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21x55 feet, in perfect repair; located in West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York:

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
THE LAST CHANCE TO BUY
THE BEAUTIFUL LOTS AT
SIX ROADS, RAHWAY, N. J.
FREE RIDES, FREE LUNCH,
DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION
over the
NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT ADJOURNED SALE

of the balance of the splendid lots not offered at their last sale will take place at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1869.

On this occasion 200 lots will positively be sold on the easiest terms ever offered, regardless of price, to the highest bidder.

This will be a great opportunity for mechanics and men of moderate means to escape from high rents and oppressive taxation, and secure homes of their own in a beautiful city only one hour's ride from New-York by thirty-four daily trains. Remember the sale will be absolute. Go by all means. Secure tickets at once at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

At 12 o'clock on the premises at Boscobel, Cruger's Station.

GREAT HUDSON RIVER SALE.
THE FINEST PROPERTY EVER OFFERED.
EACH SITE COMMANDS A SPLENDID RIVER VIEW.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

Boscobel (beautiful wood) is situated at Cruger's Station, on the Hudson, 35 miles from New-York. It consists of 200 acres, subdivided into plots of from one to three acres by a most experienced landscape gardener. All acquainted with Hudson River scenery admit that there is no point on the river which affords more extended and enchanting views than these highlands opposite Haverstraw Bay. The property, bounded by the Hudson with its beautiful knolls and high plateaus, is unequaled for gentlemen's residences. It is proposed to change the name of Cruger's Station to Boscobel, which has been the name of the Post Office for years, and plans are on foot for building a new and commodious depot, which shall be attractive in all its surroundings.

There are twelve trains a day at present stopping at this station, and the time to Peekskill, five miles above, by express trains, is one hour. The distance from the lower part of the City is becoming lessened in time by more rapid trains, the Elevated Railway, &c., and the wiser business men are selling out and retiring before the encroachments of the City, (which advances up town with wonderful strides,) and settling themselves above Tarrytown.

This property will be sold at auction, absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the 20th inst. We invite business men, who desire to secure a site on the Hudson, as well as those who look for a most profitable investment, to examine it before the sale.

All who wish to attend the sale will leave their names at the office of the auctioneers, and free railroad passes will be sent to them.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND BUILDING PLOTS ON FORDHAM RIDGE AND CENTRAL-AV. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FORDHAM.—The handsome two-story and attic frame dwelling, with extension, and about 23 city lots of land, pleasantly situated on Croton and 5th avs., Fordham Ridge, about 300 feet from Central Boulevard. The house contains about 14 rooms, is in complete order, built in the best manner for occupancy by the present owner.

Also, five villa plots adjoining above, containing about 14 city lots each, fronting on 5th-av. and High Bridge road. On one of said plots is a good carriage house and stable for five horses. The entire property, (the residence of Geo. W. Devoe, Esq.,) comprising about six acres of land, well laid out, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, with an excellent garden in high state of cultivation, together with the dwelling and outbuildings, would be sold in one parcel if desired.

Also, four villa plots opposite the above, fronting on Central and 5th avs., containing from 10 to 15 city lots each. The location is perfectly healthy, being about the highest grade on Central-av., easy of access, being within half a mile of the steamboat landing, Harlem Railroad and horse cars to Harlem.

The household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869.

Maps of the property, full particulars and permits to view premises can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of

TWENTY-FOUR LOTS

on Academy, Barclay, Carrol, Franklin, Hamilton, Liberty and Montgomery sts., in the city of POUGHKEEPSIE,

being part of the estate of the late Elizabeth Ludlow.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, Poughkeepsie, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Esq., Referee.

ACADEMY-ST.—Two lots, west side, between Barclay and Franklin sts., each 50x140 feet.

BARCLAY-ST.—Northwest corner Hamilton-st., lot 30 x182 feet.

CARROL-ST.—Three lots, northwest corner of Franklin-st., each 50x180 feet.

FRANKLIN-ST.—Three lots, northeast corner of Academy-st., each 50x160 feet.

LIBERTY-ST.—Twelve lots, between Barclay and Franklin sts., each 50x140 feet.

MONTGOMERY-ST.—Three lots, southeast corner of Carrol-st., each 42.6x120 feet.

Terms of sale—A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or of R. N. PALMER, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, or of Messrs. A. & J. Z. LOTT, attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION.—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Esq., Referee,

819 ACRES
of valuable
TIMBER AND FARM LANDS,
in the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y.

To be sold at auction in parcels to suit purchaser, being part of the estate of the late Elizabeth Ludlow.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, Poughkeepsie, 819 acres of land situate in the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, and about 10 miles from Armenia Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The Dutchess and Columbia Railroad is now completed to Bangall Station, about two miles from the property, thus affording easy communication to the Hudson River at Fishkill. The property consists of 379 acres of cleared land and 440 acres of land covered principally with oak, maple and chestnut timber. The accessibility of this property by railroad renders it some of the most desirable in that portion of Dutchess County. The land will be sold in parcels of from 30 to 130 acres each.

Maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, Robert N. Palmer, Esq., Market-st., Poughkeepsie, or of Messrs. A. & J. Z. Lott, Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

SOUTH CAROLINA, KERSHAW COUNTY—In equity.—James Chesnut, Executor, *vs.* Mary C. Reynolds, Sarah Chesnut, Mary C. Fierson, et al.—Bill for construction of will, partition, &c.

In pursuance of a decree made in the above cause at September Term, A. D. 1869, we will expose to public sale, before the Court House, in Camden, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of December prox., the following most valuable lands, situated from three to four miles of the town of Camden, and immediately on the railroad, fronting on Wateree River and running back eastwardly five miles, containing about one thousand acres of the choicest swamp lands, open and in cultivation, one thousand acres of fine oak and hickory lands in cultivation, and three thousand acres of original forest lands, heavily timbered with oak, hickory, pine, &c., much of it the choicest cotton land, finely watered, perfectly healthful and affording fine Winter pasturage.

First—BELLE-MONT—A tract of over 800 acres on Wateree River, three miles from Camden, with a large settlement on it; will produce, without manure, a bale of cotton or seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. This is universally regarded as the best body of land on the fertile banks of the Wateree.

Second—THE TOWN CREEK PLANTATION—Adjoining the above, consisting of 4,500 acres, recently held as one large plantation; fertile, healthful, convenient, heavily timbered and abundantly watered. It is subdivided into twenty-one farms of from 100 to 400 acres, and affords a rare opportunity for settlers desiring a home. Adjoining lands have been cut up into small farms and occupied by our best people.

Titles perfect, held under original grants, and have been in the same family for nearly a century.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance on a credit of one, two and three years; interest from date at seven per cent., payable annually; secured by bond, personal surety and a mortgage of the premises, with the privilege to purchasers to pay cash. Purchasers to pay for stamps and papers.

An agent on the place will show the lands, and the plats can be seen at the office of WM. M. SHANNON, attorney-at-law, Camden, S. C.

JAMES CHESNUT, } Special Masters
WM. M. SHANNON, } and Receivers.

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 15, 1869.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALL WHO ATTEND THE
RACES
TO-DAY WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE THE
OLOFF PARK
PROPERTY, ADJOINING
JEROME PARK

on the north, which is to be sold at auction on the premises,

THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1869.

This property is only SEVEN MINUTES' ride from Fordham Station by Central-avenue and the Southern Boulevard. See advertisement below.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.

JAMES M. MILLER,

THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 M.,

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, WITHOUT RESERVE,
THREE HUNDRED PLOTS OF GROUND,
CONTAINING 1,800 CITY LOTS,
AT
OLOFF PARK,
ADJOINING
JEROME PARK,

on the north. This property has been a part of the Van Cortland estate for over two hundred years. It embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions are very picturesque, beautifully wooded, and afford extensive views. Oloff Park is half a mile from the City of New-York, three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River, one mile from Fordham, one mile from William's Bridge, less than a quarter of a mile from Central-av. Application has been made by the New-York and Boston Railroad, which will probably be built and running in one year, for right of way through the northwest corner of Oloff Park, where it is proposed to erect a station. The park is in the heart of the district under the jurisdiction of the Central Park Commissioners.

The plots contain from one to forty city lots, and will be sold by the lot.

A special train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the grounds, where a collation will be provided. For tickets, maps and further information, which will only be given to persons of respectability, apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

Terms—Auctioneer's fees and ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. in thirty days, and sixty per cent. on mortgage.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 12½ P. M., on the premises, absolute sale by order of W. C. Emmet, Jr., Esq., of the most desirable property in the vicinity of

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

and the best improved of any ever sold at auction on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The situation is most beautiful,

COMMANDING ONE OF THE LOVELIEST VIEWS IN NEW-JERSEY,

embracing the picturesque valley in which the Town of Morristown is located, Fort Nonsense beyond, and in the immediate foreground the

CHARMING POCAHONTAS LAKE.

The property has been divided into villa plots of from one-fourth of an acre to three acres, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. A large amount of money has been expended in

PUTTING THE PROPERTY IN A FINE CONDITION,

the streets being as

HANDSOMELY GRADED

as if done by the Boulevard Commissioners.

The neighborhood is unexceptional, adjoining the elegant residence of the late E. Boonan Graves, Esq., and of W. C. Emmet, Jr., Esq.

A fine collation will be served before the sale.

A special train will leave the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M.

Passes now ready.

Illustrated maps, showing the views from the property, will be in readiness six days before the sale.

Full particulars at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TWO HUNDRED VILLA PLOTS AT CLINTON-PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.,

by order of James Demarest, Esq., on TUESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 12 M.

The situation of this property is among the finest in the vicinity of Newark, being on Clinton-place, within seven minutes' walk of Clinton-av., on which run the Irvington horse cars, and only two miles from the railroad station in Newark. The Peapack Railroad will have a station very near this property, which must tend to very much enhance its value. Very beautiful and extensive views, being about the highest point between Orange Mountain and New-York Bay.

There will also be sold on the same day the HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF JAS. DEMAREST, Esq., situated as above, and being one of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity. Large double house, 20 rooms, with all the improvements; grounds comprise six acres, beautifully shaded and improved, coach house, stable, gardener's house, &c., &c.

Permits to view the house now ready; must be seen before the sale, as it will be positively closed on that day.

SPECIAL TRAIN BY NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD,

from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Excursion cars by the Irvington Horse Railroad will leave Broad-st. Station on the arrival of the train.

COLLATION BEFORE THE SALE.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of CHANDLER & GIESE, No. 793 Broad-st., Newark, and of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S SPECIAL TRAIN over the Hudson River Railroad to their great sale at Boscobel, (Cruger's Station,) will start from Hudson River Depot at 10:15 o'clock on the morning of the sale, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, and will stop at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. A person will be in attendance until day of sale at Cruger's Station on the arrival of each train, to show the property.

Tickets are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEWARK IS THE TENTH CITY IN THE UNION.

The lots to be sold at auction on the 19th inst. are only half a mile from the City line, and 150 feet above Broad-st.

Full particulars at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BOULEVARD LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, four lots, southwest corner Boulevard and 101st-st., each 25x100, five feet above grade, free from rock and in a fine settled neighborhood; 70 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1869,

At 12½ P. M., on the premises.

POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES AT MADISON, N. J.

The great success of our last sale of the Edward Holland estate has decided the Madison Land Association to offer immediately the remainder of this beautiful property, which will be positively sold without reserve on the 20th inst.

"The best of the wine has been kept till the last."

The property offered at our last sale was handsomely situated, but the lots to be sold on the 20th inst. are

TRULY MAGNIFICENTLY SITUATED,

commanding a view of over twenty miles of country, and are but ten minutes' walk from the Station and immediately opposite the Drew Seminary and the elegant residence of F. S. Lathrop, Esq.

Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Free passes, maps and full particulars at the office of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st. New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st. THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, CLOSING OUT SALE.

THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 P. M., on the premises,

ONE HUNDRED VILLA SITES, 50x100,

at City of PLAINFIELD, N. J., SOUTH SIDE, Sixty minutes from New-York, situated on PEMBERTON, CENTRAL, LANE AND FIELD AVS., and being a part of the W. B. J. LANE HOMESTEAD.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE. SPECIAL TRAIN from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. LUNCH ON ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

PLAINFIELD IS SIXTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM WALL-ST. CLEAN CARS. NO NEED OF CHANGE OF DRESS on account of DUST in the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Exact on time, and plenty of room always.

Good schools, good laws, no rowdies, every city convenience, no further from Wall-st. in time than the Central Park, Prospect Park, Mott Haven, Paterson, Hackensack or Orange, and at much less prices for land. Pure mountain air, fine drives, pure water and good society. Good schools, private and public, good churches, and laws well administered by incorruptible Judges.

NO ROWDIES CAN LIVE IN PLAINFIELD.

Terms of sale easy.

For further particulars and free tickets, &c., inquire of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., Or D. C. HYDE, No. 6 Pine-st.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1854 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. jy31-1w3mSa

RAHWAY.—CHANCERY SALE TO THE highest bidder, of the Bramhall estate, will take place at Degraw's Hotel, Rahway, on MONDAY, 18th October, at 2 P. M. The property contains 28 acres, large stone and brick dwelling, and ample outbuildings; is adjacent to the New-Jersey Railroad, where a station may be had; the ground is well located for suburban building lots, being only one hour from Cortlandt-st. by rail, one mile from Rahway Depot. Arrangements can be made to leave three-fourths on mortgage. For map and particulars apply to D. STEWART, No. 140 Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ROSS & CO.'S PRINT WORKS,

ON THE DELAWARE RIVER, NEW-JERSEY, AT STOCKTON, ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M., on the premises, the Print Works belonging to Ross & Co., two and a half miles from Camden, N. J., embracing about five acres, a two-story brick building 50x100, having four first-class printing machines, run by steam; machine and blacksmith shops, pantograph room, singe house, and all appurtenances belonging to a print works. Also, five good dwelling houses; the situation is unsurpassed, lying opposite Port Richmond, N. J., where coal can always be obtained at a lower price than at most points. Being so near Philadelphia the cost of delivering dye woods, liquors, &c., is very little, and the same advantage is obtained as regards freight on goods to and from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia. The machinery for printing can readily be disposed of, and the factory adapted to any other purpose. The property is new and in good repair.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE STORE NO. 43 CORTLANDT-ST., next door to the Merchants' Hotel, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, COMPRISING ALL SIZES.

These Safes are well known to be the best Fire-Proof Safes made in the world; were all manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilder, and are all warranted perfectly free from dampness. Now is the time to secure the best Safes made, at low prices, as the whole stock will be sold to close up accounts, without reserve, FOR CASH.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ART NOTICE.—IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN ARTISTS, "VILHELM COLLECTION,"

Now on Exhibition at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the evenings of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20.

This celebrated collection of the modern FRENCH, FLEMISH and DUSSELDORF schools, comprising in part works of the following masters, viz.:

Eug Verboeckhoven,	Leclerq,	Musin,
	Hagelstein,	Delachaux,
Robbe,	Weiser,	Kruseman,
H. Ronner,	Arnaux,	L. De Beul,
De Beul,	Masweins,	Ceriez,
Van Severdonck,	H. De Beul,	H. Hue,
Berlin,	De Bylandt,	Carabain,
Dielmann,	Robart,	Unterberger,
Verwee,	Janssens,	Koelhoff.
Boulanger,	Coumont,	

All original by celebrated masters.

Also, a superb collection of fine ENGRAVINGS, COPIES OF POMPEIAN FRESCOES, FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS and VENETIAN VIEWS, collected abroad by a well-known author of this City.

Also, THE ODALISQUE and DOLCE FAR NIENTE, by PROF. F. MARTINEZ,

and a number of fine pictures by favorite American and European artists, to be sold by order of receiver, without reserve, to pay advances, &c.

Gallery now open for exhibition day and evening until sale.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY W. W. BACKUS & CO.

The entire furniture (nearly 300 lots by catalogue) of the private residence No. 38 West 47th-st., (near 5th-av.) will be sold without reserve on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1869, at 10½ A. M., consisting of three rosewood drawing room suites, in crimson and gold satin; carved rosewood etagere, two solid rosewood Gothic reception chairs, in crimson and gold satin; elegant centre and side tables, parlor vases and ornaments; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; solid mahogany and black-walnut chamber sets, chairs, lounges and rockers; spring and curled hair mattresses, solid black-walnut extension dining table and sideboard, black-walnut dining chairs and lounge, in green rep; complete sets of chinaware, kitchen tables, furniture, &c. Also, files of the New-York *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*, and *Frank Leslie's* and *Harper's Weekly* during the war.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE, CARPETS, &C.—BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a fine assortment of parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, lounges, hair and other mattresses, several fine walnut and enameled bedroom suites, china and glassware, carpets, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—THE PITKIN MANUFACTURING INSTITUTION, organized Sept. 13, 1869, successor to the Pitkin Institution, organized in 1868, will adopt a cash system, almost exclusively, in its future business. See stereotype "Real Estate Notice," dated Oct. 5, 1869, for general information. JOHN R. PITKIN, President.

NOTE.—Said stereotype bills will be widely circulated, and can be had at headquarters, (New-England House, Woodhaven, L. I.,) or sent by mail, as desired.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL WINDMILL COMPANY, NO. 3 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.—The public are notified that the Self-Regulating Windmills, manufactured by the Empire Windmill Company of Syracuse, and sold by their agent, A. J. Corcoran, are flagrant infringements upon letters patent granted to A. P. Brown, and duly assigned to this Company, who will enforce their rights against all who may infringe, whether by making or using said mills. Suits have been instituted against said Empire Company and A. J. Corcoran in the United States Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of New-York.

THEODORE HYATT, President.

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT PARTItion with gas fixtures; suitable for a banking or insurance office. Call at No. 59 Wall-st., Room No. 15.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
BRITANNIA.....Oct. 16|INDIA.....Nov. 6
COLUMBIA.....Oct. 23|CAMBRIA.....Nov. 13
EUROPA.....Oct. 30|IOWA.....Nov. 20
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $28.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 13
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20|Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 4
Tripoli, Saturday, Oct. 23|Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27|Aleppo, Thursday, Nov. 11
Samaria, Thursday, Oct. 28|China, Wednesday, Nov. 17
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3|Kedar, Thursday, Nov. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown to Boston and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO.....3,122 tons.....Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,995 tons.....Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.....Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,165 tons.....Nov. 24, at 9½ A.M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 1 P. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS will find a most comfortable home and moderate charges in the celebrated
AMERICEN FAMILY HOTEL,
No. 8 RUE ROVIGO,
formerly No. 30 Rue de la Bienfaisance, near the Boulevard Males Herbes and l'Eglise St. Augustine, Paris.
Mrs. YOUNG, Proprietor,
Formerly of New-York, Nos. 18 and 20 West 9th-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$150 to $200.	$75.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 16.—The Steamer GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPRIDE.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Oct. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast as slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. L. LOVE DAY, Agent, No. 44 West-st.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 1o East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 8 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKELPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE.....Oct. 21
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.....Oct. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. G. W. ALMES, (Via Nassau,)..Nov. 4
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKIN, Saturday, Oct. 16.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Nov. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain G. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. M. MORCO, Commander, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The VICTOR will follow from pier No. 20 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...Saturday, Oct. 16.
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE..Saturday, Oct. 23.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to J. & H. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THEIR
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LUERSSENER,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 21st October, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MINNETONKA will sail 28th October.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 26a Broadway

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.
For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.
Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, }

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 69 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.
Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 333 4th-av.—106th year,
English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.
Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls, Clarkstown, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASS. Class for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 123 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND Literature, French and the Classics taught, in schools and private families, by Rev. Dr. STAUDENMAYER, residence No. 334 East 16th-st. Reference—Rev. Drs. Washburn, H. Dyer and Cotton Smith, also G. Schwab and J. J. Crane, Esqrs.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss W. M. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils carefully over-seen at all time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW Open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH IN-stitute for young ladies, No. 288 West 42d-st. near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. B. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. B. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 32d-st.

GEORGE HAMILTON'S FRENCH and Classical School, for a limited number of boys, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary, for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. I. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, will re open on TUESDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. R. Terry, No. 19.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS C. MERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
For circulars apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. Green fields and pure air are on all sides. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term continues from the 1st of November to the last of March.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School for lifting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. Preparatory seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. BRENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 59 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., reopened its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms $250 per annum. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $410. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 146 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD IS THE MOST rapid and thorough way of learning music. Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes are now forming. See circulars at the music stores.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH And English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS H. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 260 West 36th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED AS A teacher with some of the first schools in the City, desires a few private pupils; she instructs in English, the higher Mathematics, French and Latin; unexceptionable references given. Address M., Box No. 208 New-York Post Office.

A GERMAN LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, wishes an engagement as visiting governess; teaches French, German, English branches, rudiments of Spanish, piano and fancy work; can give best of references. Address RICHARDSON, Post Office, Station D.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE AND success, with the highest references, now engaged by families of the best standing, gives instruction in English, classics and mathematics. Address A. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN DE-sired to join a private class where all the advantages of a thorough and liberal education will be afforded; patrons and references of the highest standing. Address CLASSIC, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MRS. DORCHESTER, A GERMAN lady, teacher in French, German and English branches, rudiments of Spanish and piano, gives private lessons at her own or pupil's residence. Address or call at No. 27 24-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

RESIDENT MALE FRENCH TEACHER wanted in a boarding school; a good disciplinarian. Address, in French, PRINCIPAL, No. 126 East 24th-st.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEAREAN reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 32d-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 8th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 336 West 29th-st.
G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 120 State-st., corner of Court-st.—All the fashionable dances in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 531 3D-AV., BE-tween 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a large, nicely-furnished room, with large closets and every convenience, in first-class house, located in 20th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, L. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in the vicinity of West 14th-st., 6th or 7th avs., by a young gentleman of undoubted integrity who desires a home; terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, NOMIS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TWO SPLENDID FRONT ROOMS with first-class board, fire, gas and good attendance, to desirable parties, at No. 35 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place; reference exchanged.

MADISON-SQUARE AND BROADWAY, (opposite the Worth Monument,) newly and richly furnished apartments, with all modern comforts and conveniences; location unsurpassed. For particulars apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

AT NO. 207 EAST 18TH-ST., BE-tween 1st and 2d avs.—A fine front parlor and hall room, second floor, and back room on third floor, nicely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; good location and terms reasonable.

NO. 104 WEST 38TH-ST.—THE ENTIRE rooms, newly furnished, will be rented, en suite or separately, with or without private table. Also, a superior 4th floor, with large closets, suitable for a family or two children; references exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—VERY DESIrable suites of rooms, handsomely furnished and having every convenience; also single rooms. Apply at No. 133 West 41st-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR BARK-av.—Very desirable rooms, well-furnished, with modern conveniences, to let singly or en suite, with board. No. 102 East 35th-st.

NO. 8 BREVOORT-PLACE (51 EAST 10th-st.), two doors west of Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let. Carpets, furniture and beds entirely new. Unexceptionable references required.

A PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor to let with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms very low. Apply at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 235 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms with board for small families, gents and wives or single gents; house first class; reference exchanged.

VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and attendance first-class. References exchanged.

A VERY COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, very nice ball room; terms moderate. No. 5 Waverley-place, a few doors from Broadway.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.—Large front parlor, opening on balcony; also, other rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished parlor floor to let to a small family; also a few rooms for gentlemen with board. J. WEEKS, late Steward Manhattan Club.

NO. 139 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 28th and 29th sts.—Two pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

NO. 132 LEXINGTON-AV.—TWO PLEAS-ant rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, for Fall and Winter. References exchanged.

VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and accommodations first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private; references given and required.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED SECOND or third floor, with board for three adults; terms must be very moderate. Address I. A., No. 224 Broadway, Room No. 2.

BOARD FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN in a private family in Madison-av., above 29th-st.; references required. Address HOME, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House, one or two handsomely furnished entire floors, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house, No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

TWO BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS on second, and two on third stories, with first-class board, may be secured at reasonable prices, by immediate application at No. 20 West 33d-st.

NO. 594 9TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A pleasant second-story back room, with board, for lady and gentleman; references exchanged; family private.

A HANDSOME BACK OR FRONT parlor and rooms, on third and fourth floors, with first-class board; references. Apply at No. 131 West 43d-st.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—A LARGE front room on third floor, handsomely furnished, ample closets, fire and gas; location excellent; table first-class; terms moderate.

BOARD.—NO. 210 (NEW NO.) EAST 17TH-ST., pleasant rooms to let to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, hall bedrooms with board.

NO. 278 FOURTH-AVENUE, NEARLY opposite Calvary Church—A small private family have a suite of choice apartments to rent, with private table; home comforts.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—AN EXTRA size second story front room, with or without board; prefer gentlemen; good and convenient location.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH all the comforts; small private family; location central and convenient to restaurants; neighborhood and house first-class. No. 61 2d-av.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

MADISON SQUARE—NO. 26 EAST 23D-ST. —Second and third floors, handsomely furnished to rent, with board; also, two rooms for single gentlemen; private table if desired.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; two handsomely-furnished rooms,

LOCAL POLITICS.

German Republican Central Campaign Club—Address of General Sigel.

This Association, at the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery, last night elected the following officers: FREDERICK KAPP, President; SIXTUS L. KAPP, A. C. RAU and CHARLES DIEKS, Vice-Presidents; Captain BEYLAND and F. BONNET, Secretaries; A. H. ROSENHEIM, Treasurer.

General FRANZ SIGEL addressed the meeting. He stated that the large German-American element of this State would not disgrace themselves in the present campaign, but do their duty. The American-born citizens represented in the Syracuse Convention and in the State Central Committee had shown due regard, by his nomination, to the German-American element for its combining with them by adopting their political sentiments and joining their patriotic movements. He expressed his joy at the late Republican victories in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa. He spoke in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment and against repudiation. The question involved in the Excise law he declared to be not a political one but one of social reform only. Finally, he expressed his hope that the principles of justice, national honor and political equality would be victorious in the present campaign. Three cheers having then been given to the General, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next.

Union Republican Central Committee.

The Twenty-eighth-street Republicans last evening discussed the question of reconsidering their action of the previous meeting, when they voted to form themselves into a Nominating Convention. Many members of the Committee declared that their constituents only had the power to organize a Nominating Convention and that the Central Committee had usurped authority in the matter. After a long discussion, in which Messrs. KETCHUM, PULLMAN, SHAW, WAKEMAN, LA BAU, STRATTON, HALL, and others took part, the motion to reconsider was lost and the Committee resolved itself into a County Convention. Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM presented the report of the Committee of Conference with the Twenty-second and Twenty-third-street Central Committees. It was their unanimous recommendation that Hon. HENRY SMITH be nominated for Supervisor. The German element was remembered, and Mr. CHAS. GOEPP presented for Judge of the Superior Court in connection with Judge FITHIAN. No regular nominations were made, however, and the Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

Workingmen's Union—Governor Hoffman on the Eight-Hour Law.

The regular half-monthly meeting of the Trades' Union delegates took place at No. 267 Bowery, last evening, NELSON W. YOUNG presiding. The first important business of the evening was the report of the Committee who waited upon the Governor, at the Clarendon Hotel, on Tuesday morning. Mr. TROUP, Chairman thereof, said that they were courteously received, and that Governor HOFFMAN in reply to their demand for the enforcement of the Eight-hour Labor law in all State work, said it should have his due consideration, and on his return to Albany he would call the attention of each department to the matter of formally ordering that it should be enforced. The Governor declared himself in opposition to the contract system altogether as it at present exists. With regard to the Conspiracy law the Governor said that in his next message he would recommend its repeal. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. JESSUP, then read an answer from Postmaster-General CRESWELL in reply to a letter asking him to enforce the Eight-hour Labor law in the building of the new Post Office, which stated that the work thereon was being done under the direction of the Tresury Department, and therefore he could not take any action in the matter. Hereupon the Union resolved to write to Secretary BOUTWELL, asking him to redress the grievance.

A Committee appointed by the Democratic Union organization was here admitted, and the Chairman, Supervisor ELY, extended an invitation to the Union to cooperate with the Democratic Union in the nomination of suitable candidates, and to take a part in the Democratic Convention to take place at Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next. The Committee, having received a courteous hearing, departed. The meeting was adjourned at a late hour.

The Troubles in the Manhattan Club.

The troubles in the Manhattan Club involve serious charges against the officers, and it is feared that no satisfactory explanation can be made by them to the Committee of three, (Dr. BIRAPHAL, JOHN MCKEON and Mr. BULKLEY,) appointed at the meeting Thursday evening, to wait upon them and receive their statement. The report of the Committee will be made on the first Monday in November. A report in favor of modifying the constitution and by-laws so as to prevent members from holding office for life, and making other reforms in the management, will be made by the Committee of ten appointed for the purpose of considering these matters, at the same meeting. It is asserted by some of the members that the Club was involved in debt to the amount of $50,000, and that the officers have not only failed to make a report of the condition of the Club's affairs, but have also failed to call the annual meeting in October, as provided by the by-laws. It appears that the Club property is valued at $250,000, and that there is a total membership of 700. The charge is made that the officers totally disregarded the by-laws, and that two of the leaders of the Democracy, Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY, were black-balled when they essayed to become members.

Democracy Despondent.

The *New-Yorker Journal*, a German Democratic paper of this City, contained the following article in its yesterday's issue:

"The German Republicans are entering the campaign with greater enthusiasm for their candidate SIGEL, than we expected, and to our astonishment we hear, that also a great many German Democrats have resolved to vote SIGEL. Their arguments are, that they long enough have been controlled by a German clique who pretend to have the whole German element in their pockets; that General SIGEL is a German, and that they deem it their duty to vote for him. The Anglo-American Republicans neglected their German party associates till the moment came when they saw the ground disappearing under their feet, and then they were obliged to call upon their neglected German allies. They morally bent their knees before General SIGEL, who in his kindheartedness forgave them. SIGEL has been nominated for Secretary of State, and only after much solicitation accepted the nomination. If he should be elected, the occurrence would repeat itself in which the stone that the builders rejected became the corner stone. Let the anti-German part of the Democracy beware that they do not have the same fate one day as the Republicans. The fuse of dissatisfaction is ready made, and many German Democrats stand at the powder barrel with torches in their hands."

Fifth Senatorial District Republican Convention.

The Fifth District Senatorial Convention assembled last evening at No. 10 Abingdon-square, and organized by the selection of JAMES GALWAY for Chairman and Messrs. HANNA and TERHUNE as Secretaries. Two delegations appearing from the Thirteenth Assembly District, it was determined to hear a representation from each on their several claims, and SAMUEL T. LAPHAM having been heard in behalf of the Dumoille delegation, and CHARLES S. SPENCER on behalf of the Meek delegation, it was voted to admit the latter, and the contesting delegates were invited to honorary seats. It was then voted to appoint a committee, consisting of two from each Assembly District, to act with the Chairman in conferring with the other Republican organizations for the purpose of fixing upon a candidate that would command the support of all, and the nomination was deferred until a future meeting. An informal vote resulted in 14 votes for JACOB SHARPE, 13 for CHARLES P. SHAW, 8 for ABRAHAM LENT, and 6 for ALEXANDER MCLEOD. The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday evening.

Jefferson Club, Twenty-second Ward—Speeches by Hon. Henry Genet, Roswell D. Hatch, Esq., Mr. Lambert and Others.

This powerful Club met at their Club Rooms last evening, the regular meeting night, Mr. WILLIAM B. FINLEY in the chair.

Hon. HENRY GENET, candidate for Senator, addressed the meeting at length on the necessity of independent action this Fall. He said that the Senators and members of the Legislature were expected to obey the behests of the self-constituted leaders of Tammany Hall, without question or comment; that he had determined to follow his own judgment, and would appeal to the people of the district for support in the coming election. Mr. GENET was indorsed by the Club.

Mr. ROSWELL D. HATCH, Mr. LAMBERT and others also addressed the meeting at length.

This Club is known throughout the Twenty-second Ward as Judge CONNOLLY's "Blister." Its thoroughly-organized opposition last year defeated HIGGINS for Assistant Alderman, CONNOLLY's pet candidate, and the Tammany Hall nominee, in consequence of which the Judge (!) has the most tender affection for the members of the Jefferson organization.

Fourth Senatorial District Republican Convention.

This organization met at Snider's Hotel, corner of Broome and Mott streets, last evening, and nominated ADOLPHUS BORST, for State Senator.

Seventh Ward Independent Union Club.

The Seventh Ward Independent Union Club last evening, at No. 330 Henry-street, unanimously approved of the Constitutional Union Convention's nomination of MICHAEL GROSS and JACOB COHEN, for Supervisors, and NELSON W. YOUNG, for Coroner. Speeches were made by Mr. F. BOAS and others, after which WM. MCMAHON was nominated for Assemblyman, JULIUS STEINHART for Alderman, and ABRAM D. RUSSEL for Judge of the Superior Court.

Kings County Nominations.

The Republican City and County Convention met at Commonwealth Hall, Washington-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The County Convention nominated: For Sheriff—ANTHONY WATERS; for Superintendent of Poor, First District—JEROME B. WASS; for Superintendent of Poor, Second District—FRANCIS C. KIRBY; for Justice of Sessions—BARNARD JOHNSON, of Gravesend. The City Convention made the following nominations: For Mayor—WILLIAM W. ARMFIELD; for Street Commissioner—JAMES MCLEER.

Seventh Senatorial District Republican Convention.

The Seventh Senatorial District Republican Convention, at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, last evening, appointed a committee to confer with the several Republican organizations in the district in reference to the nomination of State Senator. The Convention will reassemble next Tuesday evening.

Eighth Senatorial District Republican Convention.

The Eighth Senatorial District Republican Convention convened at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, last evening. A Conference Committee was appointed to ascertain the wishes of the rival Republican bodies in the district before confirming any nomination. The Convention adjourned until next Thursday evening.

Westchester County Republican Nomination for State Senator.

The Republican Convention of the Ninth Senatorial District, comprising Putnam, Rockland and Westchester Counties, yesterday nominated Hon. ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, but that gentleman declined the honor, whereupon G. HILTON SCRIBNER, of Yonkers, was nominated.

West Farms Nominations for Receiver of Taxes.

The Democrats of West Farms last evening nominated RICHARD HAMILTON, of Fairmount, for Receiver of Taxes for the town of West Farms. For the same office the Republicans nominated JAMES P. FITCH, of West Farms.

Clothing Poor Children.

A Sunday School meeting will be held at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, a few doors from Chatham-square, to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Hon. HORACE GREELEY and Rev. WM. C. VAN METER will address the meeting, and the children will sing some of their sweetest songs. At the conclusion of the exercises a collection will be taken, with which to furnish clothing for the destitute children of the school. The call is one deserving the most liberal response from the public.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is steady though somewhat more active. The sales will exceed the first estimate and probably reach 12,000 bales. The total stock at sea from all ports bound to Liverpool is given at 386,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales are from the United States. The receipts from America during the past week have been 7,000 bales, and not 10,000 as at first reported.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 28s. 9d. for European; Wheat, 9s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. The total receipts of Wheat for three days have been 17,500 quarters, of which 12,500 were from the United States.

PROVISIONS—Cheese has advanced to 66s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Oct. 15—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. American securities open quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 82, ex interest; 1865, 81⅛, ex interest; 1867, 83⅛; Ten-Forties, 76. Stocks easier; Erie, 23¼; Illinois, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 56,000 bales of which 8,000 were taken for export, and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 425,000 bales, of which 42,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 22,000 bales, of which 10,000 are American.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Spirits Petroleum, 10¼d. ₱ gallon. Calcutta Linseed, 62s.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 15—2 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 6d. ₱ cental for Red Winter.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 15.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 88 for the old issue.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 22c.

PARIS, Oct. 15—2 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 37c.

PARIS, Oct. 15—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 71f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 15.—United States Bonds opened firm at 88@88⅛.

HAVRE, Oct. 15.—COTTON—The market opened heavy for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Oct. 15—1 P. M.—American Securities are quiet. Stocks are quiet. Erie, 23.

LONDON, Oct. 15—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money, and 93½@93⅝. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 82; 1865, old, 81⅛; 1867, 83⅛; Ten-forties, 76; Eries, 22¾; Illinois Centrals, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. Sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 7d. ₱ cental for Red Winter.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 10½d. ₱ gallon. Turpentine, 26s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—EXCHANGE 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR firmer; Spring Extras, $4 10@$6. WHEAT active; sales of No. 1 at $1 05; No. 2 at $1 02@$1 02½; in the afternoon No. 2 was unsettled at $1 02¼@$1 03, seller October. CORN firm and fairly active at higher prices; sales of No. 1 at 66¼c.@67c.; No. 2 at 64c.@65c.; in the afternoon, sales at 65c.@65¼c., seller October. OATS firm at 39c.@39¼c. RYE moderately active and firmer; sales of No. 1 at 79c.@80c.; No. 2 at 75c.@77¼c. BARLEY—No. 2 inactive; sales at $1 16, seller this month. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 12. PORK easier; sales at $31@$32 50, cash, and $26 62½ seller, last half of January. LARD quiet at 17¼c.@17½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS firm at 14⅛c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $8@$8 75 for common; $9 50@$9 95 for good to choice. FREIGHTS more active at 4c. on Oats, and 6c. on Corn and Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 132,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 24c.; Corn, 20½c.; Oats, 12½c. to New-York. FLOUR neglected; retail trade only. WHEAT lower; sales 7,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, at $1 17; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, at $1 15; 7,500 bushels do., at $1 14; 12,000 bushels No. 3 do., at $1 02. CORN dull; sales, small lots, at 75c.@78c., according to quality. OATS held at 46c.; no buyers. RYE unchanged and inactive. BARLEY—There is a fair demand; condition of the grain governs the price; sales 2,800 bushels Canada, per sample, at $1 16@$1 17; 1,500 bushels do., at $1 15, delivered on cars. PORK dull at $32 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 18c.@18½c. HIGHWINES dull; sales 50 bbls. at $1 16. CATTLE—Receipts of the week 5,800 head, besides 1,100 left over; market active for good stock; $7 30@$8 50 for Good to Extra; $5 25@$7 for Poor to Fair. SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000 head; market active and firm at $3@$5 for Western, $5@$7 for Canada Sheep and Lambs. HOGS run heavy; market dull and inactive at $9@$9 75 for shipping; $10@$10 50 for Extra.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—TOBACCO quiet. FLOUR dull; Fall Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra, $5 15; Double Extra, $5 20@$5 62½; Triple Extra, $5 75@$6; Family brands, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT steady; No. 3 Spring, 88c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 05; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 15; No. 2 White, $1 08@$1 10; Choice, $1 30. CORN dull; White, in bulk, 82c.@83c.; Mixed, in sacks, 83c.; Yellow, 85c.; Choice to Fancy White, 93c.@95c. OATS dull at 44c., in bulk; and 49c.@52c. in sacks. BARLEY unchanged. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. for Prime to Choice. WHISKY steady at $1 15. PORK dull at $31 50. Dry-salted MEATS—Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; loose Clear Sides, 19c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; Clear Sides, 20¼c. LARD nominal. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $8@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels; Hogs, 1,200 head.

OSWEGO, Oct. 15.—FLOUR in good demand, but the scarcity of cars restricts shipments; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White, $7 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 5,500 bushels Red Ohio at $1 25, and 2,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 29. CORN dull; market better; sales 2,800 bushels No. 2 at 88½c. BARLEY in good demand and market steady; sales 40,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 25; 17,500 bushels choice Bay Quinte at $1 35, and 8,800 bushels prime Bay Quinte at $1 34. CORNMEAL, $2 10 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $32@$32 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, 20c., Barley, 16½c., to New-York. Lake IMPORTS—143,000 bushels Wheat, 1,790,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—840 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 13,200 bushels Oats, 47,000 bushels Barley, 602,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—COTTON firm at 24⅝c.@25c. for Middling; sales to-day, 3,500 bales; receipts, 5,087 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 2,835 bales; to Barcelona, 805 bales; to Havre, 5,305 bales. Receipts of the week, gross, 26,336 bales; net, 24,201 bales. Exports of the week—To Liverpool, 5,511 bales; to Havre, 7,448 bales; to Barcelona, 805 bales; coastwise, 2,702 bales. Sales of the week, 19,600 bales. Stock, 56,009 bales. FLOUR lower; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 70; Treble Extra, $6. CORN declining. OATS, 61c. BRAN, $1 10. WHISKY, $1 27@$1 29. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 129⅛. Sterling EXCHANGE, 140¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE ⅛ ₱ cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—FLOUR in moderate demand; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT firmer at $1 10@$1 15. CORN steady at 90c. OATS dull; White, 53c.@55c.; No. 1, 51c.@52c.; No. 2, 48c. RYE dull at 85c.@90c. BARLEY dull; Fall, $1 55@$1 60. COTTON dull; Middling, 25c. TOBACCO dull; sales 17 hhds. at $8@$19 50. WHISKY in fair demand at $1 15. Mess PORK dull at $31. LARD firm at 17½c. BACON dull; Clear Sides, 20c. BUTTER unchanged. EGGS, 24c. GOLD, 129⅛ buying. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 discount buying, par selling.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 15.—COTTON—Receipts, 2,383 bales; exports, 3,138 bales; sales, 500 bales. The market was very firm; Middling, 25½c. Net receipts of the week, 14,299 bales Uplands and 305 bales Sea Islands; total 14,604 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 4,110 bales; Continent, 1,029 bales; Coastwise, 6,287 bales Uplands and 10 bales Sea Islands. Sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 20,129 bales Uplands and 794 bales Sea Islands; total, 20,923 bales. Sea Islands, 50c.@55c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15.—COTTON quiet and less firm; sales 200 bales; Middling, 25; receipts 1,111 bales; exports—To Great Britain, 2,509 bales; coastwise, 1,297 bales; net receipts of the week, 7,810 bales; coastwise, 9 bales; total, 7,[illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 300 bales; to other foreign ports, 290 bales; coastwise, 4,297 bales; stock on hand, 1,414 bales; sales of the week, 2,000 bales; Sea Islands, 50c.@65c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—FLOUR firmer but unchanged. WHEAT easier; No. 1, $1 08¾; No. 2, $1 01¾. OATS declining; sales at 39c.@40c. CORN nominal. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Grain FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 41c. ROSIN quiet at $2@$3 50. Crude TURPENTINE unsettled at $2 65@$2 75. TAR drooping; sales at $2 20. COTTON steady at 24c.@24½c. for Low Middling. Total receipts of the week, 1,528 bales; exports coastwise, 2,231 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 969 bales; sales of the week, 490 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—FLOUR active; Superfine, $4 75. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 10; White, $1 15. CORN steady; Ear, 85c.; Shelled, 90c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 90c. TOBACCO quiet; sales, 75 hhds. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 17¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 20¼c.; Clear Sides, 20¾c. LARD, 18½c. WHISKY active at $1 15. COTTON dull; Middling, 24½c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—COTTON quiet at 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 1,721 bales; exports, 1,351 bales. Receipts of the week, 7,050 bales; exports, 6,980 bales; stock on hand, 4,443 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN—Yellow, $1@$1 01. WHEAT, $1 10. OATS, 62½c. PORK, $34. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 18c.; Sides, 21¼c.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—There is but little inquiry for WHEAT at lower prices; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Amber State at $1 40. RYE unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS firm at 62c.@64c. for Western and State. BARLEY firm; sales 1 car mixed at $1 35; 6 do., two-rowed, on private terms; 4 do., No. 1 six-rowed State, at $1 50.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 15.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 8,308 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,353 bales; to France, 1,359 bales; coastwise, 3,242 bales. Stock, 14,595 bales. Sales of the week, 6,300 bales; to-day, 450 bales. The market is steady and bare; Middling, 23¾c.@24c. Receipts, 1,352 bales; exports, 3,222 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 3,639 bales; exports—To New-York, 1,141 bales; to New-Orleans, 5 bales; stock, 8,185 bales. The market is firm with a moderate demand. The offerings were light. Good ordinary, 18c. Sales, 1,660 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 5,771 bales; exports—Coastwise, 5,685 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, not cleared, 296 bales. The market was quiet; Low Middling, 24¼c.@24¾c.; sales of the week, 965 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 755 bales; coastwise, 3,300 bales; total, 4,055 bales; exports—To Great Britain, 9 bales; continent and coastwise, none; stock 800 bales. The market was quiet but steady; Middling, 26¾c.@27c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 700 bales; coastwise, 2,160 bales; total, 2,860 bales; exports—To Great Britain and the continent, none. Stock, 3,387 bales.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—WHEAT dull, and declined 2c.; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 Red, $1 09@$1 10. CORN dull; No. 1 Mixed held at 82c. OATS quiet; No. 1, 47c. RYE quiet and nominal. BARLEY nominal.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—FLOUR active; Choice, $6@$6 50. WHEAT—Extra White, $1 33; No. 1, $1 15¼; Regular, $1 07; Amber, $1 11. CORN, 79c.@80c. OATS, 46c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—The Cotton market is active; sales, 530 bales; receipts, 866 bales; Middling, 24½c.; sales, 3,387 bales; receipts, 3,612 bales; stock, 4,100 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 108½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 49 11-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛; Gold, 130⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 15—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Hazy	62
Portland	S. E.	Cloudy	57
Boston	S.	Clear	60
New-York	W.	Clear	55
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	60
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	52
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	66
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Cloudy	54
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	55
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	48
Buffalo	N. W.	Cloudy	53
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	44
Chicago	W.	Clear	42
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	46
Mobile	W.	Clear	68
New-Orleans	W.	Cloudy	65
Key West	N.	Cloudy	80
Havana	—	Clear	82
Augusta, Ga	S.	Cloudy	60
Charleston	S.	Cloudy	68

[Advertisement.]

YALE VS. SARGENT.—It matters very little with the public whether Yale's lock can be picked in thirty-seven hours or Sargent's in thirty-eight, as it is very seldom that a burglar stops to pick a lock. The only way to make a safe perfectly secure is to surround it with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Wires, and I will guarantee that to protect a building containing safes with these locks that neither Sargent or Yale can get at them without causing an alarm that will startle any burglar. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

General SHERMAN will never be instrumental in removing from Washington to any other place the ponderous pile wherein WEBSTER, CLAY and CALHOUN made their fame, and KNOX, the hatter, has avowed his intention never to desert the Metropolis to whose manly citizens his art efforts have for years given such brilliant distinction. The October issue of head gear from No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, bears the crown, of course, for style, elegance and general excellence, and they are bought up with an avidity that has no parallel in the history of hats.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.—Depot No. 41 Mercer-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Oct. 5	Southampton. New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Lafayette	Oct. 16	New-York.... Havre.
England	Oct. 16	New-York.... Liverpool.
City of Washingt'n	Oct. 16	New-York.... Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Alaska	Oct. 16	New-York.... Aspinwall.
City of Mexico	Oct. 16	New-York.... Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Lafayette*, close at 11:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, close at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 15—*In steamship Atlantic, from London.*—Ellen Pont, Edith Pont, G. Y. Pack, J. McHenry, Clement McHenry, Thos. Sewell, Thos. A. Dwyer, Mrs. Sullivan, John Anketell, H. Clifton, A. Clifton, Emma Benjamin and family, Henry Pole, Thos. J. Poie, Thos. J. Edwards, Edwin Johnson, J. Hatcher, Ellen Hatcher, J. B. Keys, Etza Floyd, Henry Floyd, Mr. Spackman, S. Beesley, S. Pegg, Rachel Pegg, B. J. Warner, Mrs. Warner, J. C. Holcob, Charles Johnson, C. H. Stokes, S. Abraham, Carl Meyer, Paul Merienno, Luke Wilford, Ann Wilford, Martha Robinson, E. C. Alderman, Elizabeth Smith, Geo. Drummond, Dick Krudurier, H. Rondeneka, G. Cella and family, F. Visetto, Cath. Visetto, A. Keys, E. Zimmerman, M. Preece, L. Della.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—W. W. Gordon, Wm. Snagg, J. W. Williams, J. T. Collins, G. W. Hull, J. F. Wells, E. Kaley, Jno. Launigan, G. F. Johnson, Robt. P. Paul, R. H. Murphy and wife, and 3 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 12 | Sun sets..... 5 19 | Moon sets.. 2 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 29 | Gov. Island. 5 18 | Hell Gate.. 6 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, W. Dalzell, D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ship Elpis, (Norw.,) Jensen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Guardian, Borland, Leghorn, B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Barks Helena, (Br.,) Coffin, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Everhard Eelius, (N. G.,) Herboth, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs J. Armstrong, (Br.,) Lange, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Essex, Sleeper, Mobile, J. S. Ingraham.

Schooners Light of the East, Heath, Demerara, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Son; J. G. Worthington, Brown, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; C. A. Johnson, Meyer, Washington, N. C.; Harry Landell, Taylor, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Annie Borland, Hall, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Alice, Perry, Salem, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sarah Maria, Hanson, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) B. J. Wenberg; Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Montego Bay, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; C. M. Macomber, Higgins, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Willow Harp, Davis, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London Sept. 26, via Havre 28th, with mdse. and 468 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Oct. 12, lat. 41 20, lon. 64 01, passed steamship Iowa, bound E., and spoke same day, lat. 41 10, lon. 64 58, schr. A. L. Palmer, of St. John, N. B., from Liverpool for New-York, 49 ds. out, under jury foremast, having been dismasted off the Banks three weeks ago. Oct. 14, passed steamship Manhattan, bound E., 273 miles from Sandy Hook; also, same date, passed steamship Bellona, 160 miles east of Sandy Hook, hence for London.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., 66 hours, with naval stores and cotton to James Hand.

Steamship Mary M. Roberts, Hayden, Galveston Oct. 2, via Key West Oct. 8, with hides, &c., to Smith, Dunning & Woodward.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 58 hs., with cotton, mdse. and 15 passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Albermarle, Couch, Norfolk, 32 hs., with cotton to N. L. McCready.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Oct. 2, via Southampton 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Caroline Galatola, (Ital.,) Mancino, Leghorn 52 ds., with mdse. to Munsinger & Pitzipio—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong N. W. winds during the passage. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 6.

Bark Gertrude, (of Portland,) Loud, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Stevens & Soule

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liesegang, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co. Has had heavy N. E. winds.

Brig Graf von Arnim, (N. G.,) Kruse, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Had squally, unsettled weather for past 18 ds. Sept. 2, Johann Bramnahl, of the crew, died, and was buried at sea. Oct. 12, crossed the equator in lon. 32 35.

Brig Teresita, Hill, Cienfuegos 30 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Sept. 24, lat. 25 40, encountered a heavy gale of wind, commencing E. N. E., and veering aroung to N. N. E., lasting 15 ds.; lost foresail and split all our sails, but received no other damage.

Brig Ella Maria, (of Portland,) Berry, Cardenas 18 ds., with molasses to Waydell & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had heavy N. E. and S. E. gales most of the passage; lost and split sails, and had chain plates carried away.

Brig Katie, (of St. Croix,) Townsend, Old Harbor, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood to H. De Cordova—vessel to P. Hanford & Co. Had light winds to Cape Antonio, since heavy N. E. gales. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Naid, (of Bermuda,) Eve, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schr. Crinoline, Seaman, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with shingles to Thomas & Holmes. Oct. 15, had a heavy gale, during which lost part of deck load, had jib blown away, mainsail split, and was strained somewhat; the pumps had to be kept constantly going ever since.

Schr. Mary Kelly, (of St. Andrews,) Dunham, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to Jed Frey & Co. Left in port brigs Tally Ho and Cheviot, ldg. Had strong S. winds to lat. 29, since light winds and calms.

Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Beers, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Nellie Potter, Williams, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to W. R. Inman.

Schr. H. H. Thompson, Gaskell, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zopar Mills.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Wood, South Amboy, for East Greenwich.

Schr. David Millar, McGee, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary H. Hamilton, Yates, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickinson, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Williams, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushner, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Judge Hopkins, Fenton, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Silas B. Small, Hall, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. General W. R. French, Low, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Mary A. Simmons, Gandy, Beaufort, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Harmonia, Hart, South Amboy, for Boston.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Falconberg, Virginia.
Schr. Mary E. Tuaner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, Baltimore.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. H. Hallock, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. J. G. Atkins, Phillips, Virginia.
Schr. H. H. Simmons, Carson, Virginia.
Schr. Banvard, Lettes, Virginia.
Schr. Pale tine, Farron, Virginia.
WIND—At sunset, N. W., raining.

Below.

Ship Christel, (N. G.,) Friedrichs, from Bremen Sept. 5.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; bark John Matthews, from Smyrna; brigs John Pierce, from Remedios; Agenlia, from Baltimore; Henry Perkins, from Baltimore; C. C. Colson, from Alexandria; C. E. Kelly, from Philadelphia; steamer Sumaria, from Liverpool; brig M. C. Haskell, from Baltimore; Isabella Jewett, from Philadelphia.

Below—U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, from New-York, with the steamer Monongahela in tow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; schrs. Franconia, from Boston; Watanga, from Philadelphia; Zodiac, from New-York.

Cld. ship Tiger, for Liverpool; schr. N. C. Van Cleaf, for Wilmington, Del.

Sld. steamer Prometheus, for New-York; bark Frank Marion, for New-York; schrs. Conservative, for New-York; Thomas Booz, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 15.—Arr. bark Maria Scammel, 80 ds. from Callao, for orders.

Passed out—Bark Agnes and brig Hannibal, for Rio; brig Mississippi, for Demerara; Alpha, for Halifax; bark E. B. Haws, for Liverpool; Industrie, for Bremen; Edwapd Cooper, for Marseilles; barks Brothers and James Witch; brig Amazon, from Norfolk for Barbados.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 13, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Chas. A. Jones, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Ceres, Dover, for Elizabethport; P. S. Lindsey, Saco, for New-York; N. Berry, Elizabethport, for Salem; Argo, Chilmark, for Newport; Marietta Steelman and Helen J. Holway, Philadelphia, for Boston; Teaser, do., for Portland; Rangatira, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; R. Foster, New-York, for Millbridge; Isabel L. Pierce, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

P. M.—Arr. brigs Catawba, Philadelphia, for Salem; M. C. Haskell, Baltimore, for Boston; Caroline E. Kelly, Philadelphia for do.; schr. George Deering, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Sld. schrs. R. H. Dexter, (Br.,) Thos. G. Smith, and Mansfield.

14th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. A. M. Chadwick and Kedron, (Br.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Arr. ship Horatio Sprague, from Yokohama; Walter Raleigh, from Portland; Oregon, from New-York.

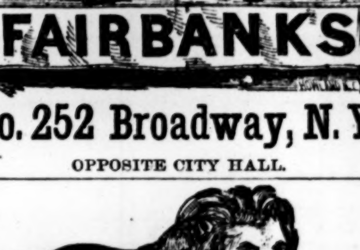
Cld. ship Elcano, for Liverpool, with 38,000 sacks of wheat; bark Lady Halse, for Liverpool, with 14,000 sacks of whert.

Sld. Lincoln, for Callao.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 12.—Sld. steamship Fairbanks, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—The steamship Paragnay, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day on the way to London.



No. 252 Broadway, N. Y.,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

WARM, DURABLE AND CHEAP.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR

(Late A. Rankin & Co.,)

NO. 961 BOWERY.

IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS.

J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER, Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

The public are requested to examine our new style of iron fronts, with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See buildings No. 25 Chatham-st., block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; also, 78th-st. and 3d-av.

MANTEL ORNAMENTS, BRIDAL PRESENTS,

&c., &c.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED. PRICES LOW. GOODS DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,

Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LEAD-ENCASED BLOCK-TIN PIPE.

PURE WATER

Prevents poisoning from lead water, and costs about the same, per foot, as lead pipe, is stronger, flexible and easily soldered. Address COLWELL, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, corner of 11th-av. and West 27th-st., New-York.

Circulars sent free.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pĕkin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue	$2,000,000
Capital Stock	3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,

AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

Six Million of Dollars.

Issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.

The road is in course of thorough and rapid construction; 150 miles will be completed by the 1st of November next, and the entire line, it is believed, by the end of the ensuing year.

The admirable selection of the route for commanding both local and through business cannot fail to make it one of the best paying railroads in the country.

These choice securities are meeting with rapid sale at par and accrued interest in currency, at which price they are still offered.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SALEM WITCHCRAFT; Are the Women to Blame? Personal Responsibility; Cranial Defects in Criminal Classes; On the Expression of the Eye; A Beautiful Face, How it is Marred; General Washington's Head; General John A. Rawlins; Hon. W. P. Fessenden; Hon. Asa Packer; Mother Ann Lee; Chinese Proverbs, &c., in November No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents; or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

PURE WATER.

The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by ALEXANDER MCKENZIE & CO., Plumbers, No. 35 4th-st., is the kind of porous filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Sent to any address on receipt of the price, $5.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK FAR exceeds that of any previous season, both in extent and variety. It is made up in strict accordance with prevailing styles, from the most fashionable materials, and for novelty of design and excellence and workmanship cannot be surpassed.

FREEMAN & BURR'S SPACIOUS warerooms, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., are entirely devoted to the display of this magnificent stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., affording purchasers unequaled advantages in making selections.

FREEMAN & BURR'S OVERCOATS.
$6 TO $12
in Water-proof Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds.

FREEMAN & BURR'S OVERCOATS.
$12 TO $25
in English Meltons, Silk Mixtures, Fine Tricots and Coatings.

FREEMAN & BURR'S OVERCOATS.
$10 TO $40
in Moscows, Chinchillas, Whitney and Castor Beavers.

FREEMAN & BURR'S Youths' Overcoats.
$8 TO $20
in Meltons, heavy Cassimeres, Castor, and Fur Beavers.

FREEMAN & BURR BOYS' OVERCOATS.
$6 TO $15
for all ages from 3 to 15 years, in great varies of style and texture.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS SUITS.
$12 TO $40
for any occupation. All the latest styles in colorings and mixtures.

FREEMAN & BURR'S DRESS SUITS.
$25 TO $50
ready for immediate wear and suitable for all occasions.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BOYS' SUITS.
for all ages from 3 to 15 years, in all the latest novelties both of style and material.

Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.
COUNTRY ORDERS receive special attention.
SELF-MEASUREMENT.—FREEMAN & BURR'S new rules for self-measurement enable parties to take their own measures and order clothing direct from us. Perfect fitting guaranteed in all cases.
Rules for Measurement, Price-lists, and Patterns of Goods sent free on application.
A lot of SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CLOTHING at less than half cost. FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Economical Soap.

Now is the time for housekeepers to lay in a supply of PYLE'S O. K., which, being pure soap, becomes extremely hard, and not liable to waste. It can always be had, old and hard, in lb. or 1-2 lb. squares at the manufactory, 350 Washington-st., and of all first-class Grocers.

STERLING SILVER

FORKS AND SPOONS AT CLOSE PRICES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, offer a large assortment of SOLID TABLE SILVER,

DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,

TEA SETS AND FANCY ARTICLES, NEW STYLES, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

GREAT SALE AT RETAIL, OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS', BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S, AT BROKAW BROS., largest store of the kind in the City, 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

N. B. EVERY POLICY HOLDER IN THE MUTUAL LIFE AND AMERICAN POPULAR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The former has done itself the honor to acknowledge the strong points of the latter, by issuing through its able General Agents of New-York State a document exhibiting a

"STRIKING CONTRAST,"

by thirteen points, between these Companies.

The General Agents of the latter in Albany have replied by a

"DECISIVE STROKE"

of fourteen points, and printed the "Contrast" therewith verbatim. The whole can be had by any person of the Agents at Albany, or at No. 419 Broadway, New-York.

SARGENT AND THE YALE LOCKS.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The Public Press of this City contained yesterday morning the announcement that Mr. Sargent had picked the Yale Double Dial Lock. We feel that a regard for our own interests, and for the natural anxiety of those having our locks in use, calls for the following statements from us:

We admit unconditionally that the lock was opened, and have no wish to conceal the fact from our many friends and customers. We have every reason for believing, however, that it was done, not by Mr. Sargent, but by a former employe of ours, L. F. Munger, the person who, of all others in our factory, had the most to do with these locks, and whose duty it was to inspect them and see that the principles upon which depends the security of the locks were not violated by faulty or careless workmanship. How easy it would be for a person holding this responsible position to allow an apparently unimportant but really vital change to creep into the construction of the locks, is patent to all familiar with these matters; and without intimating that anything of the kind has been done in this case, we do claim that Mr. Munger's success yesterday was the result of his long continuance in a most responsible place in our employ, and was probably achieved by means of information acquired in the discharge of his duties, and which, if so acquired while with us, he was in honor bound to report to us.

We have very little doubt that the lock was opened by means of the *micrometer* (an instrument invented by the late Mr. Linus Yale, Jr.,) in one of its forms or under some other name. In the original design of our lock, every care was taken to protect it against any possible application of this instrument, and it was believed that this object had been accomplished.

Yesterday's proceedings have shown that, partly through faulty construction and partly through recent developments, our lock, in its present form, has at last become accessible to this means of operating, and we make no attempt to conceal the fact from the public.

Our course of action under the circumstances is a plain one. We shall at once introduce in our lock a device for protecting it in the only weak point, which years of use have developed in it, and as rapidly as possible will, in the same manner, protect those already in use.

In conclusion, we beg our friends and all interested not to act precipitately. Our lock has only gone through the same experience that all bank locks yet made have had, and through which, in all probability, many more will have to go, among them perhaps those of our friend Mr. Sargent.

Nothing in the world is so perfect as to be above improvement, bank locks not excepted, and we accept in good faith the lesson of yesterday.

Mr. Sargent having declined to accept our challenge of the 2d inst., we are reluctantly compelled to depart from our long-established custom, and give notice that we shall attack his lock, notwithstanding his unwillingness to submit it to a burglar's test; and we suggest to those thinking of adopting it, the propriety of awaiting the developments of the next few weeks.

YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1869. No. 1 Barclay-st.

STEAM SAFES

PERFECTLY DRY IN USE.
ACTUALLY FIRE PROOF.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BURGLAR-PROOF WORK MADE OF WELDED STEEL AND IRON.
SARGENT'S UNRIVALLED BANK LOCKS AND SMALL KEY LOCKS OF EVERY STYLE.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY,
No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

NOT IN THE FAIR,

But can be seen in operation at our depot, the celebrated

Union Washing Machine and Wringer,

Generally acknowledged to be the best and most durable in the market.

THE AMERICAN MANGLE

For ironing plain clothes without heat. Suitable for families, hotels, &c.
J. WARD & CO., No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Wringers repaired. Send for a circular.

DO YOU WANT GAS? YOU HAVE ONLY TO TRY OUR MACHINE AT OUR EXPENSE, AND BUY IT AFTERWARD IF IT SUITS.
CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION AT UNION GAS COMPANY, NO. 14 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

A MEDICAL WONDER.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, neuralgia and gout in their worst stages; scrofula, king's evil, erysipelas, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, salt rheum, &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-one years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain cure for fistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become caries.

The Life Balsam does not contain a particle of mercury or any mineral.

Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st. Sold by druggists, $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent everywhere by express.

Hyatt's Inza Snuff, 15c., permanently cures catarrh.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TAMMANY.—TO-DAY, MATINEE AT 2. Ixion, Tot, Rizarelia, Gurr, Ballet. This evening, gala night. Illuminations, Fireworks, Balcony Serenade. Last night of Mace, Statues, Grand Assault at Arms, Ixion, Tot, Rizarelia, Two Great Acts, Tableaus, Ballet. Concert, Sunday. Monday, Robinson Crusoe.

TAMMANY.—SUNDAY CONCERT ON SUNday, Oct. 17. The great soprano, Marie Frederici; the celebrated cornet virtuoso, Mr. J. Levy; the eminent tenor, Frans Himmer; the popular baritone, Formes; the famous trombonist, Harvey; the solo violinist, Arnold. Grand orchestra. Admission 35 cents. All seats free. Monday evening, Oct. 18, ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. NELSON MILLARD will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

End of His Tour—Its Success—How He has been Followed by "Relic Seekers"—His Personal Losses—Prospect of An Early Visit to the States.

From our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Oct. 11, 1869.

The tour of Prince ARTHUR through the New Dominion really terminates with his arrival at Montreal. What has seemed new to the people in every place that the party has visited has been but a repetition of scenes from which all the novelty was long ago exhausted. The "cordial and hearty welcome" has been the same everywhere, and the "loyalty and devoted attachment to the Queen" has not varied. The National Anthem has been repeated with every possible variation and by all sorts of performers, until it has almost seemed a farce. But, after all, one cannot but think that Prince ARTHUR has had a remarkably successful tour. He has been favored in every way, even by wind and weather, and none of the disagreeable Orange demonstrations which detracted so much from the pleasure of the visit of the Prince of WALES, have disturbed the tour of his younger brother. The whole party, not only the Prince, but Colonel ELPHINSTONE and Lieutenant PICKARD, have made friends wherever they have gone, not by the high position they occupied, but by the uniform courtesy and consideration manifested toward all. The work of the correspondents who have followed the party has been made much easier and more agreeable by the kind thoughtfulness with which he has extended to them every attention.

RELIC SEEKERS.

The eagerness with which a certain class of people seek after anything in any way pertaining to any celebrated individual has been especially noticeable throughout the whole tour of the Prince. Where he has stopped to dine, the remnants of wine and water have been eagerly drank up, and in some cases the glasses themselves have been carried away. One of the servants gave satisfaction to a much larger number than could otherwise have had a sip, at one railway eating saloon, by changing the glass and then refilling it as often as the credulous maidens drained it. When the Prince had turned the sod of the new railway, all the ladies in the vicinity of the sacred earth rushed for it and triumphantly exhibited small bits of the same wrapped in their handkerchiefs. Colonel ELPHINSTONE very considerately wears nice, new gloves when he travels, and the Prince usually wears a pair of soiled lavenders. The three gentlemen also wear hats exactly alike on all occasions. When they take off their hats and leave their gloves, every one thinks that the best gloves must belong to the Prince, and the consequence is that Colonel ELPHINSTOE has lost seven right-hand gloves! The Prince's pocket handkerchief was snatched from his hand at the ball at London, and every effort to recover it proved ineffectual, but about a week afterward it was sent to him through some unknown source. The Governor-General, too, is a sufferer at the hands of the relic plunderers. He is accustomed to wear a white kersey hat, and during his trip through Ontario he has lost no less than six.

WILL THE PRINCE VISIT THE UNITED STATES?

There is but little doubt but that Prince ARTHUR will visit the United States before returning to England. One cannot help regretting that it takes such a little matter to raise an intense excitement about an expected Fenian raid into the Dominion. There is little doubt but that any excitement of this kind might tend either to delay or to put off altogether the expected visit. Should nothing untoward, however, occur, Prince ARTHUR will probably start upon a two months' tour in the United States about the 1st of May. Colonel ELPHINSTONE says that "the Prince is very anxious to visit the United States, and would be very sorry to return home without doing so." He has received the mot flattering invitations from several influential persons to visit the United States, and not the least important, was an invitation to a buffalo hunt by General SHERIDAN. The invitation was duly appreciated by the young Prince, and there is but little doubt of his acceptance at some future time. Whenever or however he may visit the United States, Prince ARTHUR will receive a hearty welcome, not only on account of his mother, but for the sake of his own manly and gentlemanly conduct.

TURNER.

He Runs the Slides at Ottawa.

Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1869.

This morning the royal party were engaged two hours in visiting some of the more extensive lumbering establishments here and running the slides. Running the slide does not seem to be by any means a joke, when both the slides and the mode of running them are taken into account. The slides are a narrow channel about thirty feet in width, bordered on either side by an immense pile of lumber. The water in the channel runs at a fearful rate, rushing down forty feet in a space considerably less than two hundred yards. Nor is the descent at all nicely graduated, for the current in the course of its race takes five distinct leaps of from three to six feet in height; and to the uninitiated to look down the slope and see the boiling water in some places leaping furiously up, any idea of navigation thereon would seem an absurdity. Nor is the matter made any better when the vessels themselves are taken into account. They are what are technically called "cribs," which are nothing more than logs of square timber, about forty feet long, joined to each other till the crib or raft has attained a breadth of about twenty-six feet; and that is all the vessel used in running the slides. There were two cribs prepared for the royal party; but there were a few arrangements which rather amused the lumbermen around. First, there was a flooring raised two feet over the floor of the crib to keep the feet of the royal party dry. Then both cribs were beautifully ornamented round the edges with rows of evergreens, with an ample arch on the right side of each. But what gave the lumbermen the most amusement of all were three splendid easy chairs placed on board the crib for whoever might choose to use them. This was quite a novelty to the lumbermen, and they decidedly considered it an innovation.

It was about 12:30 when the party arrived in the vicinity of the cribs, and some of them looked rather scared at the primitive means provided for the navigation of the slides. The Governor, particularly, showed some little trepidation, and though he had no objection to do Robinson Crusoe himself, he seemed to think that Lady YOUNG and the ladies generally would be as well on shore. Neither Lady YOUNG nor the other ladies, however, sympathized with this suggestion. Their curiosity was thoroughly awakened as they all went aboard and prepared for the strange passage. First of all the royal crib was unmoored, and under the pilotage of JOHN MCDONALD, JOHN SOULIER, DAVID RING and HORACE MERRILL, it made its way toward the slides. At first it was but slow work, but gradually the cumbrous affair got into the current, and in five minutes it was rushing down at a furious rate, leaping into the vortices in the most reckless manner. The three bridges which cross the slides were crowded with people and ornamented with ensigns, and as the Prince's barge rushed down the incline the lumbermen showed their enjoyment of the scene by huzzaing in the most vociferous manner and waving their hats. Here and there a bouquet of flowers dropped upon the crib.

In a few minutes it was all over, and the crib was safely at the bottom. The other crib followed and got to the bottom without any mishaps, though once when the crib got its nose down into the water, and splashed up a pretty considerable volume of water, one gallant Colonel who had seated himself on the floor did get himself a little wet. The ladies laughed, of course, and the Colonel asserted that he rather enjoyed it than otherwise, of course. Arrived at the bottom the royal party were somewhat surprised to find two cribs more. One of them was moved out in the middle of the river, beautifully ornamented with evergreens, and having a most substantial luncheon prepared for the navigators. A little distant was another crib, but this one did not by any means come up to the other. It was occupied by lumbermen in their rough and ready state. In the middle of their crib a large wood fire was blazing, and on this were placed pots of an immense size, in which the lumbermen were all busy boiling their pork and cooking their pea soup. When luncheon had begun aboard the Prince's crib, plates of pea soup were dispatched from the lumbermen to the party, the greater number of whom maintained it was excellent. One individual (it was the Colonel who caught the crab in the slides) gave it as his candid opinion that better soup never was made or eaten. The whole affair was of the most interesting character. To-morrow morning the royal party start on a trip up the Ottawa River, expecting to return by Friday.

Grant on the Louisville Convention.

The reply of President GRANT to the invitation to attend the Southern Commercial Convention, at Louisville, was as follows:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1869.

Blanton Duncan, Chairman:

Your dispatch inviting my presence at the Commercial Convention in Louisville, as an honorary member, is received. I regret my inability to be present. The objects of the Convention, however, I heartily indorse. Everything calculated to increase the commerce of the country, and, especially, everything tending to bring the citizens of different sections of our country together in interest and friendship, tends to the allayment of sectional prejudices and bad feeling. I hope your Convention may be productive of much good.

U. S. GRANT.

Procession of Relics in Montreal.

From the Montreal Witness, Oct. 13.

On Sunday next a choice assortment of relics, which have been received from Rome, through His Grace the Bishop of Montreal, are to be carried in procession from Bonsecours Church to the Bishop's Palace. The procession will start between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on its way will stop before the Parish Church, where some discourses and benedictions will be pronounced, the relics placed upon a throne, and the procession be continued by way of St. James, St. Antoine, St. Margaret, Palace and Cemetery streets, to the Bishop's Palace, where the relics will be exhibited for three days for the adoration of the faithful.

These relics are stated in the Bishop's letter to be those of St. Zenon and his companions, said to have been murdered in the reign of the Emperor DIOCLETIAN, together with some of St. Vincent and St. Anastasius; and the Bishop calls upon all the faithful who have any particular favor to ask from Heaven, to demand it in the name of these saints. By having their bones here, we have also the benefit of their presence, as, according to the Bishop, the saints, although never losing sight of heaven, like to be near where their bones are.

Each of the Canadian Zouaves at Rome has got a relic of the same order as the above to wear round his neck as a charm against all manner of evil.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward [illegible]

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and [illegible] streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the north-easterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh [illegible]

[illegible] The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and [illegible]

[illegible] SEC. 17. [illegible] Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within [illegible] street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifty-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded [illegible]

[illegible] The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:
First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.
Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.
Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.
Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:
Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.
Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:
Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.
Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.
Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:
Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:
Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.
Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.
Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.
Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:
Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:
Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.
Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Oct. 4, 1869.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles.

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York. In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

ALSO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, SUBJECT TO INSTANT DRAFT, AND ALLOW INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,

No. 30 Broad-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY or Treasurer, or any other active, responsible and permanent position, is wanted by a young man, for the past six years bookkeeper and cashier for a large house in this City; would take stock in a house of good standing, and devote his entire attention to the interests of the business. Those desiring an active, competent, and thoroughly reliable party in such a position, please address E. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R.R. CO., COR. 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Company for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, will be held, as above, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.

The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of directors, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn, on the 18th of October, 1869.

Polls open at 3 o'clock P. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

GOLD BONDS OF ROCHESTER CITY WATER WORKS COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE, principal and interest in gold coin, payable in New-York. A sure and profitable investment at a low price. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

$500,000,000 IN MONEY AND ESTATES UNCLAIMED IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Claimants should address KNIGHT & CHADBOURN, Foreign Claim Solicitors, No. 7 Murray-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000

First Mortgage 20-Year

7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorized by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 2, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its outfit and equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 105 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are already in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of only $5,000 per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron, and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at

EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO., Bankers, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.

Or **O. E. WOOD, No 25 Nassau-st.**

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offers for sale

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

due in 1897, interest payable in New-York April and October; $15,000 per annum sinking fund.

This road, connecting with Baltimore and Ohio Road, via Athens, on Marietta and Cincinnati Road, 75 miles, will form one of the most valuable routes, materially reducing the distance between the Great West and Baltimore and Washington; is the only direct route for a large traffic in coal, iron and salt from Southeastern Ohio to Central Ohio and the West.

Road will cost about $2,200,000, of which nearly $1,000,000 is stock taken by responsible parties; is now completed 60 miles, and doing an unexpectedly large traffic. Price at present, 80 and interest.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court House, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, at close of business Oct. 9, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,377,682 16
Overdrafts	138 01
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	74,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	83,000 00
Due from other national banks	430,644 46
Due from other banks and bankers	12,804 57
Banking house	200,000 00
Current expenses	11,984 25
Taxes paid	2,174 40
Premiums	2,900 00
Cash items (including stamps)	51,003 05
Exchanges for Clearing House	378,323 09
Bills of other national banks	33,862 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	13,372 91
Specie, viz.: Coin	3,109 82
Gold Treasury notes	36,240 00
Gold checks on other banks	479 38
Legal-tender notes	375,091 00
Three per cent. certificates	500,000 00
Total	$5,086,749 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,285,000 00
Surplus fund	188,064 44
Discount	37,187 22
Profit and loss	4,364 68
National bank circulation outstanding	445,489 00
State bank circulation outstanding	2,971 00
Individual deposits	2,169,852 79
Certified checks	105,024 84
Cashier's checks outstanding	17,500 00
United States deposits	854 02
Due to national banks	835,500 62
Due to other banks and bankers	44,840 49
Total	$5,086,749 10

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, EDWARD J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, 1869.

JONATHAN MARSHALL, Notary Public of County of New-York.

Correct—Attest:

PIERRE V. DUFLON, BENJ. C. BOGERT, ROBT. SEAMAN, } Directors.

CONDITION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,041,145 50
Overdrafts		69,160 85
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,036,000 00
Due from national banks		27,832 49
Rent		3,850 00
Furniture and fixtures		10,000 00
Current expenses		11,404 97
Taxes paid		8,720 66
Premiums		174,000 00
Cash items, including stamps		17,301 17
Exchanges for Clearing House		247,978 11
Fractional currency, including nickels		3,801 87
Specie, viz.: Coin	$219 42	
Gold Treasury notes	5,780 00	
Gold checks on other banks		35,999 42
Legal-tender notes		209,108 00
Three per cent. certificates		65,000 00
Total		$2,961,303 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	43,000 00
Discount	15,092 16
Interest account	59,242 27
Profit and loss	182,416 65
National bank circulation outstanding	912,211 00
Individual deposits	298,943 03
Certified checks	129,251 10
Cashier's checks outstanding	50,000 00
Due to national banks	263,026 00
Due to other banks and bankers	7,379 83
Dividends unpaid	741 00
Total	$2,961,303 04

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 15th day of October, 1869.

CLARENCE M. HYDE, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

I, JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest:

T. H. PORTER, JOS. SELIGMAN, JOHN ELLIOTT, } Directors.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND Town Bonds, first-class Securities, below par; also Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and a large variety of other Stocks and Bonds, paying good dividends and interest for profitable investments, all at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

N. B.—All Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	119¾	120	5-20 Coupon, '67	117⅛	118
Coupon, 1881	119¾	120	5-20 Coupon, '68	117⅛	118
5-20 Regis., 1862	115⅞	116	10-40 Registered	107	108
5-20 Coupon, '62	120⅛	120⅜	10-40 Coupon	106	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	119¼	119½	Gold	130⅛	130¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	119⅜	119⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅛	108
Jan. and July	117⅝	118			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SMALL BILLS BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

The following bonds were stolen from the safe of this Company on the morning of the 9th inst.: 9 Hudson River R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 5-20 of '65, No. 4,405, for $10,000, reg.; 4 U. S. 5-20s for $5,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. Currency Bond for $5,000, reg.; 2 N. Y. Bounty Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 6 of '81, No. 8,761, for $5,000, reg.; 1 U. S. 6 of '81, No. 23,282, for $1,000, reg.; 7 City of Poughkeepsie Bounty Bonds, Nos. 44 to 50 inclusive, for $1,000 each; 1 U. S. 5-20 for $500, coupon; 4 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons. The above securities belong to this Company, and the following to other parties: 2 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons; 4 U. S. 6s of '81, for $100 each, coupons; 7 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 3,052, 4,227, 4,228, 9,975, 16,633, 18,180 and 19,859, for $100 each, coupons; 2 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 604, 2,923, for $50 each, coupons, and 3 U. S. 5-20s of '68, Nos. 1,318, 1,319 and 1,320, for $100 each, coupons.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating any or either of the foregoing securities.

L. G. DODGE, Secretary of the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Co.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 9, 1869.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.—The full surrender value loaned. Apply at No. 29 William-st., Room No. 3.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, No. 166 Nassau-st., *Sun* Building, opposite City Hall.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax. One dollar will commence an account. On Special Deposits check books furnished, and interest allowed on daily balances.

Savings Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

Call for a circular, containing valuable information.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents.

GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

58 BOWERY, SOUTHEAST CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, payable in January and July.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of October. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., Booth's Building.

Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. M. GILES, President.

H. K. THURBAR, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. 6 per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $6,729,396 71.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary. R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF HANDSOME black horses for sale—Full-blooded Black Hawk stock, long tails and manes, 15½ hands; sound, gentle and kind; stylish and prompt; go in three minutes; is the handsomest team of road or family horses in the City. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying crosswalk opposite number one hundred and eleven South-street.

Second—For laying crosswalk from number four hundred and ninety-one Washington-street to Clinton Market.

Third—For laying crosswalk in West-street, from number thirty-two to pier number five.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number forty-nine.

Sixth—For flagging Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Seventh—For flagging in front of numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six West Thirty-fifth-street.

Eighth—For building sewers between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and between Avenue A and Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—From number one hundred and seven to number one hundred and fifteen South-street.

Second—Both sides of Washington-street, between Canal and Spring streets.

Third—West-street, between Morris and Rector streets.

Four—Both sides of Chrystie-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, and the southerly side of Stanton-street, between Bowery and Forsyth-street.

Fifth—Numbers forty-five, forty-seven and forty-nine Whitehall-street, and Front-street, between Whitehall and Moore streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Seventh—Numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six West Thirty-fifth-street.

Eighth—Both sides of First-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets; both sides of Eightieth-street, between First and Third avenues; both sides of Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues; both sides of Eighty-third-street, between Avenue A and Third-avenue; and both sides of Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number nineteen Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Fourth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Fifth—For building sewer in Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, with branch in Third-avenue.

Sixth—For paving with Belgian pavement Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place.

Seventh—For laying crosswalks opposite No. 67 James-street.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, and both sides of Third-avenue, from Ninety-first to Ninety-second-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS D. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY, J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, J. J. MARRIN, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 13, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 14, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the tax books for real estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY next, 18th October. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 5, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property will be opened for payment at this office on Thursday next, Oct. 7.

The books for payment of taxes on bank stock will be opened on Monday, Oct. 11.

Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be ready.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.

GEORGE H. SIEMON, FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.

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SCALES.

HOWE'S SCALES

MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON VT.

For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or to the warehouses of the Company, at No. 3 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 121 Federal-st., Boston, T. R. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 204 Lake-st., Chicago, P. S. MESEROLE, Agent.

A good local agent wanted in every County.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date when offered, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., for the construction of sewers, as follows: Specification No. 25—In One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Specification No. 26—In Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Seventieth streets, with branches in Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets; Specification No. 27—In Madison-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets; Specification No. 28—In Fifth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets; Specification No. 29—In Lewis-street, between Third and Fourth streets, and Goerck-street, between Broome and Rivington streets; Specification No. 30—In Hudson and Bleecker streets, between Christopher and West Tenth streets; Barrow-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, Greenwich-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets, and Ninth-avenue, between Gansevoort and Thirteenth streets; Specification No. 31—In One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Manhattan street; Specification No. 32—Outlet sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Hudson River to and through Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street to near Tenth-avenue, and in Seventeenth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; and Specification No. 33—In One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between First and Third avenues; One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches. Also for new stone block pavements in Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Fifty-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River; Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River; Beach-street, between West Broadway and West-street; Harrison-street, between Hudson and West-streets; Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Desbrosses-street, between Washington and Hudson streets; Fiftieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-eighth streets; Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues; Houston-street, between Lewis-street and the ferry; First-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Sixty-first streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Harlem River. Also for a cross-walk across Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and also at the intersection of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

The plans can be seen and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Oct. 1, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11½ A. M., Nov. 1, 1869, for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

This contract to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Monday, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF," and addressed,

C. P. EAKIN,

Bv't. Maj. U. S. A., 1st Lt. 1st Art'y. and A. C. S., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement, for the construction of that form of pavement in the following streets, to wit:

Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to East River.
Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.
Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, and
Pine-street, from Broadway to William-street.

Forms for bids, and all further information necessary, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS GLASER and MAX. GLASER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or either of them, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of October, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL O. DENISON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York; who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BEN. HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES KINGEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Kingen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1869.

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GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Albertson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1869.

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GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ZACHARIA C. DEAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Zachariah C. Deas, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated 1st of September, 1869.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Schepeler, John D. Schepeler and Leon Rosenplaenter, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1869.

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WILLIAM VON SACHS, Assignee.

NO. 2,459.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASAHEL H. HEATH and THOMAS W. B. HUGHES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Asahel H. Heath and Thomas W. B. Hughes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

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JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. W. T. EGBERT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday School Teachers will hold their monthly meeting in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered on *Teachers' Meetings* by Rev. H. B. HOLMES, of Kingston, N. Y.; on *Sunday School Music* by PHILIP PHILLIPS, Esq., and on *The Philosophy of Teaching* by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING AT THE Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., a few doors from Chatham-square.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, Hon. HORACE GREELEY and Rev. WM. C. VAN METER will address the meeting, and the Sunday School children will sing some of their sweetest songs. A pleasant time is anticipated. A cordial invitation to the public is extended. Exercises commence promptly at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. E. V. KING, of Passaic, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Youths' Missionary Association of Spring-st. Church, near Varick-st., will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JAMES M. LUDLOW and Rev. WM. AIKMAN, D. D. Singing by the children of the school. All are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the East (formerly Cannon-st.) Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. ZELOTES GRENELL, Sr., who was the first pastor of the church, will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All who have been members of the Church, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancy and Rivington sts.—The Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. PEASE, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. G. LANSING TAYLOR (the pastor) will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Present Temperance Crisis*. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and all others are cordially and particularly invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday Schools at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. EVENING—*The Fourth Commandment—The weekly Day of Rest a Divine Institution.*

SECTARIAN CRUSADE AGAINST OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A lecture on this theme will be given at the Warren-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, (between Court and Smith sts.,) SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. HUBBELL.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York City.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, Pastor, will preach next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Mutual Sympathy*. Evening, 7½. Subject—*Courtship and Marriage*. Seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

MISS NETTIE M. PEASE, TRANCE speaker, will discourse before the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BUTLER will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and address the Sunday School at 2 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER, at 7½ P. M.

THE PUBLIC SUNDAY SERVICES at the Five Points House of Industry will be discontinued during the erection of the new building, the completion of which will be duly noticed.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M., Right Rev. Bishop GREENE at 10½ A. M., Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 3 P. M. for Deaf Mutes, and Right Rev. Bishop ROBERTSON at 7½ P. M.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING.—ELDER H. K. FLAGG, formerly of the Memphis Mission, will be with the Church No. 138 West 24th-st., three times on the Sabbath. Love Feast in the afternoon. Ordination in the evening.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38th-st., A. W. FRASER, Sexton and Undertaker; office No. 24 East 38th-st. The Sexton is at the church MONDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS from 8 to 10 o'clock for the letting of pews.

LECTURE.—HON. HORACE GREELEY will deliver a lecture at the Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Lexington-av.) TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869, at 8 P. M. Subject—*Self-made Men*. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door after 7 o'clock.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEX-ington-av. Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. W. H. FERRIS, Presiding Elder of New-York District, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. W. LIGHTBOURN, of Wilmington Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. P. CORBIT, at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., near Macdougal, Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. N. B.—Strangers welcomed.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. E. L. JANES will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. J. H. LIGHTBURN, of the Philadelphia Conference, in the EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SO-ciety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEW, SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Sunday evening lecture—*The Divine Problem for Men of Science.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-tion, Eastern Branch, No. 473 Grand-st.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Rev. R. C. MORSE will, by request, read his essay upon *City Missions.*

BISHOP CLARKSON, OF NEBRASKA, will preach at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, (5th-av., two doors above 45th-st.,) on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Bishop ROBERTSON, of Missouri, at 4 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. C. ALEXANDER, D. D., OF Virginia, will preach in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at the corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

REV. E. F. REMINGTON WILL (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, in West 11th-st., corner of Waverley-place, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 17, morning and evening. The public invited. Subject, morning, *The Only True Protestantism.*

DR. HENRY M. SCUDDER WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the Church corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av. In the evening, 7½ o'clock, Church corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. W. R. BROOKS, of Hamilton, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. B. SIMMONS at 7½ P. M.

HEAVEN—WHAT SWEDENBORG SAYS about it. A lecture, by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, at Cooper Union, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

DOWN WITH ROME!—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*What God Will Soon Do With the Roman Beast.*

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th-st.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, Pastor. Strangers welcomed.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach.

REV. E. R. ATWILL, RECTOR OF St. Paul's, Burlington, Vt., will preach in St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING, service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS sexton and undertaker.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM & READING, STATIONERS, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 245 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class account books and stationery constantly on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RE-spectable young women, (sisters,) wish to live together in a private family—one as a first-rate cook and assist with washing and ironing, the other as waitress and chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing, or chambermaid; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 405 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper to an elderly gentleman; is a plain cook; understands milk, butter, bread; in sickness not unkind nurse; would make home comfortable; if permitted to keep a little boy with her she will be happy to take less wages; has first-class reference. Call at No. 78 Avenue D.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, situations together—one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and game, bread and biscuit; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone; best City references. Call for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant young woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in first-class family; is a good meat and pastry cook; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUA-tion to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 343 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITU-ation as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit for children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference given. Call at No. 281 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able young woman (Protestant) as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of a growing child and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 407 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 548 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second bell.

WANTED—A POSITION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a private family by a young girl lately landed; references first-class; respectable position more an object than high wages. Call at No. 437 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUA-tion to do general housework or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; good references. Call for two days at No. 351 East 30th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELI-able Protestant girl as waitress in a private family; no objections to the country; has good references. Call at No. 318 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able young girl as laundress; understands fluting; best of City references from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 291 West 42d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUA-tion as chambermaid or waitress, or take care of children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 390 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer and good baker of bread, in a small private family; has the very best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call or address No. 349 East 12th-st., second floor, over bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing or a few families' washing; fluting done, if required, at her own home, No. 531 6th-av., near 32d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A situation as housekeeper in a private family; understands her business; has the best of reference. Address L. H., Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO CARE FOR children and do light chamberwork, by KATIE CARY, No. 294 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., fourth floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUA-tion as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 21 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or private boarding house. Can be seen at No. 131 2d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able girl as good cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 308 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, and can dress hair. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who has lost her baby, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS French cook in a private family; wages $30. Apply at No. 189 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SIT-uation to do chamberwork and assist with washing. Call at No. 228 West 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER-man girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, capable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROT-estant, aged 34, married, no family,) a situation to take entire charge of a gentleman's or lady's farm; understands breeding all fancy stock, farming, gardening in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class references; eight years in the country. Only first-class people need address W. B., Hohokus, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDEN-er's situation in the country by a single young man; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful, and can see to a furnace; good references. Address D. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged Englishman; married; thoroughly understands his business as coachman and care of horses; City or country; sober, willing and obliging. Address W. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUA-tion as coachman in City or country; understands milking and gardening; willing to make himself generally useful about the place; good reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed from London, a situation with a farmer; understands the care of cattle, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN A SIT-uation as coachman, in the country; is a careful driver; understands gardening; reference given. Address GERMAN, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a married man, an American; is willing to make himself useful. Address SILAS MASON, Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FIRST-RATE business address, intelligence and unexceptionable moral character willing to work himself into a good position; none but those able to give good references need apply. Address or call at Room No. 5, No. 234 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her business and has good City references; no others need apply. Call at No. 313 East 17th-st. this day, Saturday, from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASH-er and ironer, with good City reference, for a small family. Apply at basement, No. 177 West 47th-st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—AS COOK, AND TO WASH AND iron, a Protestant woman in a small private family, a short distance from the City. Apply at No. 118 West 42d-st. on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAIT-ress, with good references; also a good cook, to assist in washing. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, AS COACH-man and gardener; wife to cook wash and iron. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

"OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED."

A wholesale drug house of the highest standing will sell out their entire business. Terms liberal. Unexceptionable references required before negotiations will be entered into. Address DRUGS, Box No. 1,219 New-York Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF interest in a book and stationery business, established May 10, 1869, by the subscriber, in Leavenworth, Kansas; capital required, $6,000 to $7,000; best of chances for business extension; would prefer a partner acquainted with the business. Address G. H. OLIVER, Leavenworth, Kansas.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MACHIN-ISTS.—For sale, one of the best located establishments in the United States, immediately adjoining the depot of one of the principal railroads, and on a river with large water front; one hour's ride from the City of New-York; very accessible by either land or water. For particulars apply at the office of

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED IN an old-established and prosperous book and stationery business in Brooklyn; an investigation is invited. Apply on the premises, No. 16 Myrtle-av.